PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Informa- &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE BRAND in the WORLD
Milk

No. 53,986.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
29th Decr. 1907.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA..	9500
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5294	VICTORIA ...	8529
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	INDIA.....	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MONGOLIA ...	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA ..	8525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA.....	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA....	10912	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA ...	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA ...	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA....	8529
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival,
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND RABAUD....	6,388	Guinouet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz.....	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bozog and.....	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CASTALIA . .	F. S. Blight. . . .	6230 . .	1st Jan.
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson. . . .	5091 . .	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA . .	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124 . .	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig . . .	6716 . .	29th Feb.
* BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick . .	3069 . .	13th Mar.
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . .	5106 . .	24th "
CASTALIA . . .	F. S. Blight . . .	6200 . .	6th April.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thompson . .	5091 . .	16th "
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124 . .	4th May.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig . . .	6716 . .	30th "
SCINDIA . . .	Shafto Abrey . .	5106 . .	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 580
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	R
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

1 Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	31st Dec.	11 a.m. P. D. & C.*
DWARKA	1,700	Thur.	3rd Jan.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	4th Jan.	7 a. m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 31st Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 3rd Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,980 tons, on or about 4th Jan.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA..	3021	31st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA ...	3060	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

28th *December*, 1906.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Station and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX....	G. Ghezzo	4,213.....	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7,388	29th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 55, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ..	Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4283	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5331	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5331	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4283	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6514	24th January.
*+CHINA	8393	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7388	Early April.
*+VIRMANDS	5090	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Suez.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
			1907	
*SANDON HALL . . .	..	Main . . .	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU . . .	..	J. Nagao . .	8th Jan.	19th Jan.
BOMBAY MARU . . .	..	S. Ishikawa .	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb
CEYLON MARU . . .	..	F. Fyne . .	4th Feb.	15th Feb.

* (Charter).

For Freight apply to

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Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder Road.

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GOODS, PACKAGES & Parcels arriving from abroad cleared through Customs & despatched upcountry or delivered locally with promptitude and economy. Shipping documents and Invoices should be sent to us as soon as possible to avoid delays and demurrage.

Special low Contract Rates to regular Clients and Merchants.

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LETTERS, PARCELS, TELEGRAMS for expected friends received and delivered FREE of charge.

MAXIMUM of SPEED & MINIMUM TROUBLE GUARANTEED. Correspondence invited and full particulars supplied by return post.

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LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

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KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

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OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

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ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS 50,00,000

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES.

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	a.
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

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The Campaign Watch, No. II., crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever... ...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever	35	0
The Flat superior movement	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, larger Watch	45	8

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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IMPORT DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, PATENT MEDICINES AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES of every description direct from the makers, thus insuring the best of material, from first sources.

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

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BLOUSES:—Readymade Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered.

Table Centres:—Doilies, Shawls, Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos, Pictures, etc.

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A Big man always feels small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 **MADON, SONS & CO** ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, Trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption. improves the general health, and quickly renews long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining,

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the title of Dr. Ross's Specifics. The New Brain and Nerve Food is identical with the Specific No. 1, and the Blood Medicine with the Specific No. 2, which have been prepared from every bottle of these proprietors.

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BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
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Entebbe.			

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
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BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...Rs. 1,00,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq (Mossim of Rajah Bahadur Sewal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan. Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager : MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN COMEDY CO.

25 LONDON ARTISTES 25

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

TUESDAY, 1ST JANUARY.

MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE.

A play in four Acts by Hubet Henry Davies.

Exclusive rights by special arrangements with Mr. Charles Frohman.

Wednesday, Jan. 2nd.—"Niobe."
Thursday, „ 3rd.—"Raffles," The Amateur Cracksman."
Friday, „ 4th.—"The Man from Blankleys."
Saturday, „ 5th.—"Two Little Vagabonds."
Monday, „ 7th.—"His House in Order."
Tuesday, „ 8th.—"All of a Sudden Peggy."
Wednesday „ 9th.—"Leah Kleschna."
Thursday, „ 10th.—"The Country Mouse."
Friday, „ 11th.—"The Sign of the Cross."
Saturday, „ 12th.—"Our Flat."
Monday, „ 14th.—"The Admirable Crichton."
Tuesday „ 15th.—"The Silver King."
Wednesday, „ 16th.—"The Duke of Killicrankie."
Thursday, „ 17th.—"Charlie's Aunt."

Each piece is an entire production in itself and the scenery is painted and built from the identical London Models which have been kindly lent by the various London Managers.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS

LEARNERS : 8 A.M. LADIES PRACTICE : 10 A.M.

GENERAL SKATING :
5-30 and 9-30 P.M.
PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS
THURSDAY EVENING : from 6 to 8.

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BOMBAY SEASON

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

are importing by every Mail
LARGE QUANTITIES
OF

Seasonable Specialities.

Harris' Bacon,

Harris' Picnic Hams

(5 to 10 lbs.)

YORK AND CUMBERLAND HAMS,

Gorgonzola, Stilton,

ENGLISH CHEDDAR CHEESE,

DRIED FRUITS,

Crystallized Fruits,

NUTS AND GRAPES.

A Special Feature

of the Company's new arrangement in the FORT is the

CONFECTIONERY DEPARTMENT,

which is completely stocked with

Chocolates and Sweets,

FANCY BOXES OF CHOCOLATES,
and a splendid display of

Novelties for Dessert.

Crackers,

in entirely new and pleasing designs.

The general Catalogue of the Company is Now Ready,

and copies will be sent on application.

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SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
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PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M. I. E. S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS are invited to write for our Correspondence EXAMINATION PAPERS, which we supply free of charge to all intending pupils.

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per B. I. s. s. "CHANDA," F. Sheds Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 29th December, 1906.

BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 5TH JANUARY, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 31st December, 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., 1st and 2nd proximo, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 22ND DECEMBER, 1906.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 31st Inst., and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 1st and 2nd January, 1907, being public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE SWADESHI MILLS. CO., LD.

DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL THE REMAINING DEBENTURES of the above Loan will be paid off at the Company's Office, Naosari Buildings, Fort, on and after the 29th day of December, 1906.

TATA & SONS.,
Agents THE SWADESHI MILLS CO. LD.

REWAH STATE CENTRAL INDIA MINERALS.

APPLICATIONS will be received for EXPLORING in Rewah State.

Further particulars may be obtained from the SUPERINTENDENT and MANAGER, Rewah State Collieries, Umaria, G. I. B. N. Railway.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. COY. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company, held at its Registered Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 22nd Instant, a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1905, at Rs. 30 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 7-8 per each B, and C. Shares of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, was declared and made payable on and after the 10th January, 1907, on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names were on the register on the 22nd December, 1906.

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZI,
Agent.

No. 1, ASH LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY 24TH DECEMBER, 1906.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA BOMBAY.

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LUCKNOW.
AND

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The school year begins 7th JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

(Standard Time is kept at all Ports.)

TWO STEAMERS will be RUN DAILY between the 24th and 29th instants (both days inclusive) to the following Timings :—

1ST STEAMER.

Bombay (Mody Bunder) Dep. 11-15 a.m.
Elephanta Arr. 8-25 „ Bombay Arr. 12-15 p.m.
Dep. 7-30 a.m.

2ND STEAMER.

Bombay (Mody Bunder) Dep. 4-0 p.m.
Elephanta Arr. 4-45 „ Bombay Arr. 7-15 p.m.
Elephanta Dep. 6-30 p.m.

SINGLE FARES BOMBAY TO ELEPHANTA.

	Rs.	a.	p.
First Class	1	0	0
Second Class	0	6	0
Third Class	0	2	0

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,
R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,
GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB.
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CALCUTTA AND
MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

JARRAH WOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Sawkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
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NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER'S
LIST OF
LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	A.
British Malaya. An Account of the Origin and Progress of British Influence in Malaya. By Sir Frank Swettenham, K. C. M. G., With a specially compiled Map and Numerous illustrations Reproduced from Photographs ...	14	0
Famous Beauties of Two Reigns. Being an account of some fair Women of Stuart and Georgian Times. By Mary Braven. With a chapter on fashion in Femininity, By Martin Hume	16	6
Race Culture ; or Race Suicide. A Plea for the Unborn. By Robert Reid Rentoul	6	9
Misrepresentative Women. By Harry Graham, Author of "Misrepresentative Men" Illustrated by Dan Sayre Grossbeck	3	12
Through the Telescope. By James Baikie, with 32 Full-page Illustrations from photographs and 26 smaller figures in text. Painted and Described	4	6
Northern Spain. By Edgar Wigram Black Colour Books	14	3
The Enchanted Land. Tales told again. By Sonoy Chisholm, with pictures. By Katharine Cameron	6	9
Raja Yoga. By Yogi Ramacharaka author of "Psychic Healing"	4	6
Tales of Jack and Jane. By Charles Young. With eight full page Illustrations in colour. By W. H. Walker	2	10
Bridges to Kipling. The Poets and the Poetry of the Nineteenth Century. Edited by Alfred H. Miles	0	14
Acquanimitas and other Addresses to Medical Students, Nurses and Practitioners of Medicine. By William Osler, M.D.	6	0
The Future of America. A Search after Realities. By H. G. Wells	3	0
Persia, Past and Present. A Book of Travel and Research. With more than two hundred Illustrations and a Map. By A. V. Williams Jackson	14	14
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Map Reading and Field Sketching. By Colonel Willoughby Verner. Fourth Edition	2	3

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The Private War. By Louis Joseph Vance.
Waifs of Circumstance. By Louis Tracy.
The Miracle Worker By Gerald Maxwell.
Nancy Nicholson. By Annie S. Swan.
The Story of Bawn. By Katherine Tynan.
Buchanan's Wife. By Justice Miles Forman.
Cain's Wife. By Bernard Cecil Blake (cloth only.)
A Lady of Rome. By F. Marion Crawford.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
Chippings. By Stanley J. Weyman.
Wages of Pleasure. By J. A. Steuart.
The Lady Evelyn. By Max Pemberton.
Diana and Destiny. By Charles Garvice.
The Confessions of a Climber. By Lucas Cleeve.
Burnt Spices. By L. S. Gibson.
The Traitor's Gait. By G. Manville Fenn.
Saba Macdonald. By Rita.
The Triumph of Tinker. By Edgar Jepson.
The Ingenious Captain Cobbs. By J. W. Appleton.
Second Book of Tobiah. By U. L. Silberrad.
A Midsummer Day's Dream. By H. B. Marriott Watson.
Some Irish Yesterdays. By E. E. Somerville and Martin Ross.
Persian Rosebud. By Lt.-Col. Andrew Haggard.
The Workaday Woman. By Violet Hunt.
The Counterstroke. By Ambrose Pratt.
A Golden Shadow. By L. T. Meade.
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GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES cease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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BOOKS SUITABLE
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Specimens of the
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CRUSHED TURKEY POLISHED MOROCCO
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GIFT BOOKS.
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SUPERIOR FINISH.

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The latest shades and patterns in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

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AS EASY TO CHANGE
THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS
AS to remove the HALL MARK of QUALITY which is inseparably associated with the
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BASEL MISSION ROOFING TILES and
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GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLES AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only applied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

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HORSES! HORSES! HORSES.—Fresh Consignment of ARAB HORSES, POLO PONIES, etc., etc., expected every week and are on view at the stables of Messrs. ABDOOL REHMAN MIRZA & Co., Meriand Rd. Byculla, Bombay.

TO LET—LONAULI. Barometer view "A" and "B" furnished for season with mosaic floor. Apply COOVERJI M. MISTRY, Khanbatta Lane, Khetwady.

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SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS.
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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REPAIR WORKS : A SPECIALITY.
TAXIDERMY WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

J. OAKES & CO.,
MANUFACTURER.
59, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Reduced	95 1/4	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 3/8	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	64 3/16	=	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 3/8	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	32 7/16	=	+ 1/16
* Spot in New York	69 3/4	=	+ 1/4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·26	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·30 3/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·82 7/8	=	— 1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct.	Since 19th Oct
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	do. =	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	5	do. =	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	6 1/4	do. =	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 7/8	do. =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	5 1/8 pr. ct.	=	+ 3/8
7 day market loans	5 7/8 pr. ct.	=	+ 3/8

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Rs. 7,90,0 0 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 13,70, 00 do Bombay.
Rs. 7,60,0 0 do Madras.
29,20,000
At 1s. 4 5/32d.
Minimum rate received 17 per cent.
Telegraphic Transfers—
Rs. 62,50,0 00 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 28,7 ,000 do Bombay.
Rs. .... do Madras.
90,90,0 0
At 1s. 4 5/32d.
Minimum rate received 17 per cent.
Total amount sold during week Rs. 1,70,10,000
Amount to be allotted next week " 1,20,00,000
Extra allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 1,50,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :

	£		
Total Bullion	32,050,000	Dec	900,000
Public Deposits	6,900,000	Inc	100,000
Other do	43,400,000	Inc	7000,000
Govt. Securities	13,500,000	unchgd	
Other do	34,000,000	Inc	200,000
Notes and Gold	18,700,000	Dec	1,000,000

The Banks reserve is 37 per cent. of the Liabilities.

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags C and F. India 11-1½ 1-2 Jan.-Mar. sellers steady.
WHEAT—Tone firm
RAPESEED—
Yellow Colza 47 —1-4 April-May value tone dull
Yellow Cawnpore 46 —3-4 April-May value tone dull
Brown 43—1-4 April-May sellers tone dull
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold tone firm
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1, 4 unchanged
ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Vallivia," Rson," Dalwich, Tonkin.

IN LIVERPOOL—		
Cotton Market closed		moderate business
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		8,000 bales
Spot		570— 3
Egyptian F G F B own		10 7/16 + 1/8
Sold on speculation and for Export		800 bales
Imports		68,000 bales
Futures closed		quiet

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·33	5·33	5·33
—01	—01	unchanged
Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·33	5·34	5·36
unchanged	—01	—01
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·34	5·37	5·32
—01	—01	—01

Receipts at U. S. Ports 6 days ..... 2,44,000 bales
Do. 1st year ..... 1,60,000 "
* Exports to Great Britain ..... 34,000 "
Do. do Continent ..... 1,45,000 "

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·55 unchanged
Futures, month of Jan ..... 9·04—05 ½
Do do. Mar ..... 9·05—06 ½

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 1-8—1-8
Futures, month of Jan ..... 9·81—12
Do. do. Mar ..... 9·89—10
Tone at close ..... steady

—Declined owing to week cables and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 27 December :—

Cotton	11,855 bales.
Wheat	21,121 cwts.
Linseed	2,378 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	455 "
Gingellyseed	13,691 "
Poppyseed	30 "
Groundnuts	2,769 "
Castorseed	3,170 "
Rice	81,956 "
Myrabollams	1,853 "
Cottonseed	8,928 "
Mowrseed	99 "
Gram	3,871 "
Joowar	2,845 "
Maize	2 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

Owing to the Christmas Holidays, the markets both at Home and locally have been closed for some days during the past week, and business has in consequence been at a standstill. This will also be the case during the coming week, as the markets will be closed for the New Year's holidays. Under the circumstances the reports of the various markets are of little interest.

A storm has formed in the South of the Peninsula, the centre being in the neighbourhood of Madras, and considerable rain has fallen at and near Nagapatam. The weather continues unsettled. No further rain is reported from the North, and elsewhere seasonable weather has prevailed. Reports of the Rabi crops are more favourable.

COTTON.

Since we last wrote the markets both in New York and Liverpool have been closed for three days for the Christmas Holidays, and there is consequently little of importance to report, the usual holiday feeling having prevailed. During the coming week these markets will again be closed for two days for the New Year. Business is more or less at a standstill, many operators being absent. The tone of the market has been quiet, and a further small decline has taken place but until business gets into full swing after the New Year, we can scarcely look for any appreciable change. The "into sight" figures continue large, showing an increase last week of 510,000 bales against 340,000 bales last year, and 390,000 bales in 1904. The total "into sight" for the three years on (or about) the same date is as follows :—

1904	7,590,000	bales
1905	6,650,000	"
1906	7,410,000	"

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans and New York since our last mail report :

December,	Liverpool.	New York.
21st	5·69	10·55
22nd	5·73	closed
24th	closed	closed
25th	closed	closed
26th	closed	
27th		

The following are the closing quotations for futures.—Liverpool, Dec.-Jan. ; and New York, December,

	Liverpool.	New York.
December 21st	5·42	9·17
" 22nd	5·39	closed
" 24th	closed	closed
" 25th	closed	closed
" 26th	closed	9·10
" 27th		

In Bombay the market was taken up at the beginning of the week with tenders and surveys against December delivery contracts, the holidays then intervening. An export house was reported to have sold a line of M. G. Bengals for January delivery and speculators were covering previous sales of all descriptions. Prices were well maintained and the tendency during the holidays when the home markets were closed was to increase rates, but there was little or no response and the market opened quieter yesterday morning. Some business has been done in M. G. Broach on Japan account, but generally speaking the demand is slack. Reports are still current of a short crop in the Berars, and the outturn in the Nagpur districts is undoubtedly less than usual owing to the heavy rainfall last monsoon. Against this there is an excellent Muttia and Dhollera Bhownagger crop, and the receipts, later on, into Bombay will show what this means. The Broach crop is also a good one, and though the total arrivals into Bombay of all descriptions up to the present are a few thousand bales less than last year, another six weeks or so will put quite a different complexion on the market in this respect.

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	101,356
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th Dec.	578,060
Shipments for the week to Europe	26,650
Do to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	990
Total	27,630
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 27th Dec.	
Europe	177,166
Japan	20,208
China	2,060
Coast Ports	15,239
Total	285,463
Afloat in harbour for Europe	27,031
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	6,683

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Quiet
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	52,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·33	5·33	5·33
—01	—01	unchanged
Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·33	5·34	5·36
unchanged	—01	—01
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
½	5·37	5·32
—01	—01	—01

COTTON.—The market closes quiet but steady with a moderate demand for ready for immediate Shipment, but little or no enquiry for forward delivery.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	174	166	..	Ready.
	172	164	..	Jan. 25
Bengal, M.G. do.	180	171	..	Ready,
S. Punjab M G	176	169	..	Jan. 25
Comrawattee (Assortiones) M-G	204	198	..	Ready,
	201	195	..	Jan. 25
Khandeish (M-G)	188	181	..	Ready,
	185	180	..	Jan. 25,
Khangaum, (M-G) fair staple	204	198	..	Ready
Karanja (M-G) do	201	195	..	Jan 25,
Akola (M-G) do	216	210	..	Ready
Testoni (M. G.)	214	208	..	Jan. 25,
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum M-G.	212	206	..	Ready
	209	203	..	Jan. 25,
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	218	212	..	Ready
	216	211	..	Jan. 25,
Broach (M.G.)	251	....	284	Mar.
Muttia (M. G.	185	177	..	Jan 26,
	186	178	..	Ready.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—The market is dull owing to December "Sutta" liquidation, and the high rates ruling for freight. We quote :

Ready	Rs.	7-4-0 per cwt.
December	Rs.	7-12-0 per cwt.
April-May	Rs.	7-6-0 per cwt.

Rapeseed.—Owing to the late beneficial rains in the Punjab, orders have been received from Up-Country to sell New Crop. For old there is little enquiry and rates are nominal, We quote.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	Rs.	9 4 per cwt.
" April-May	"	7-4 per cwt.
" Delhi	"	7-5-6 per cwt.

Gingelly.—Arrivals are free and the market is easier. Shippers have cancelled some lines of contracts during the week, and replaced them with ready purchases at profitable rates. Arrivals are expected to continue on a large scale for some time yet, and in face of high freights and quiet markets at home, there is every likelihood of a further decline in prices. The following are quotations :

White 85 per cent.	Rs.	46 per candy.
Do. 75 per cent.	Rs.	45 "
Black Kutui	Rs.	43 "

Poppy seed—Ready quiet at Rs. 10/2 per cwt, Forward Ap-May Rs. 8-6 6 per cwt :

Castor seed.—The market is quiet at Rs. 46 for ready and Rs. 36 for April-May.

Cotton Seed—is also quiet at Rs. 19 ready and Rs. 18/8 for January.

Groundnuts—Quiet. Quotation Rs 41 ready.

Wheat—Market dull. Nothing doing. Delhi White amongst Marwari merchants is quoted Rs. 4-9 per cwt. April-May.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	59,275 cwts.
Linseed	17,816 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,324 "
Gingellyseed	138,809 "
Poppyseed	1,434 "
Groundnuts	10,993 "
Castorseed	12,212 "
Rice	91,893 "
Myrabollams	21,489 "
Cottonseed	91,479 "
Mowrseed	392 "
Gram	26,476 "
Joowar	23,241 "
Maize	250 "

Linseed.—Tone. Dull.

Ready	Rs.	7-4-0
Forward Apl.-May	Rs.	7-6-0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	Rs.	9-4-0
Do. Forward April-May.	Rs.	7 4-0

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs.	10-2-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	8-6-6

Castorseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	Rs.	46-0-0
Forward April-May	Rs.	36-0-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone easier.

15 per cent. Mixed	Rs.	46-0-0
25 " "	Rs.	45-0-0
Black Kutnee	Rs.	43-0-0

Wheat.—Tone Dull.

Delhi, White April-May	Rs.	4-9-0 pr. cwt.

FREIGHTS

The market has ruled firm though the business reported is small owing to the holidays. We quote January 17s. 6d. February 17s. March-May 16s. fixed ports.

The fixtures include the following :—
S. S. "Dundas" 17s. 6d. one p. p. December loading.
S. S. "Kil Kannan" 17s. 6d. one p. p. December loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	18th	Oct.	6	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	13th	Dec. 9	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	6th	do. 9	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	13th	do. 8	do.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 15th Dec. 1906, as compared with the statement of 22nd Dec. 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 15. Rs.	Dec. 22. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000	92,00,000
Public Deposit at Head Office	40,24,117	46,21,277
Public Deposits at Branches	28,26,865	45,50,932
Other Deposits	799,27,089	8,11,16,742
Post Bills	17,040	16,551
Sundries	24,60,066	25,19,929
Rs.	11,04,00,177	11,23,38,448
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,36,22,839	1,35,99,661
Other authorised Securities	29,02,916	28,97,101
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	160,18,627	1,15,84,222
Loans do. do. do.	2,34,03,170	2,28,97,013
Bills discounted and purchased	2,52,75,728	2,41,91,634
Dead Stock	3,45,107	3,44,530
Stamps and Stationery	3,238	4,506
Bullion	13,19,384	14,84,760
Balances with other Banks	16,36,198	20,32,174
Sundries	3,01,664	3,08,845
Cash	2,83,79,180	3,20,57,908
	11,04,00,177	11,23,38,448

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 35 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged.

The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance is 5 3/4 lakhs up and the Bank rate is also unchanged.

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is 60 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged.

The money market is somewhat easier and deposits for one or two months have been placed at 7 1/2 per cent.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the weekly bidding on Thursday last 120 lakhs were put up for tender of which 29·20 lakhs were allotted in bills at 1s 4 3/32d. and 90·90 lakhs in transfers at 1s 4 5/32d. Extras were allotted of 1 1/2 lakh at 1s 4 3/16d. after the bidding, and the total amounts sold during the week up to Wednesday evening was 160 lakhs. Next week 120 lakhs are again advertised for allotment.

The mail of the 7th December brings £120,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay £30,000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,80,000
Bombay	"	48,80,000
Madras	"	12,60,000
Total	Rs.	83,80,000

The mail of the 14th December brings £80,000 silver and £40,000 gold to Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	"	21,80,000
Madras	"	1,00,000
Total	Rs.	23,10,000

The mail of the 21st December brings £210,000 silver, and £20,000 gold to Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	7,90,000
Bombay	"	13,70,000
Madras	"	7,60,000
Total	Rs.	29,00,000

There has been little doing in exchange since last report owing to the Christmas holidays. In the absence of fresh bills and under the influence of further large supplies of Council telegraphic transfers the market, on the few days it has been open, has shown a slightly quieter tendency, and the extreme rates recently offered by the Banks have disappeared. At the close we quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d.
Ready and January	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand for near delivery	1s. 4 7/32d.
3 m/s. credits ready	1s. 4 5/8d.

EXCHANGE.—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1/8d.
Bank Demand	7/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	5/8.
Do. 6 do. do.	25/23.
French Francs 3 m/s D A	17s. 3 3/4d.
Marcks 3 do. do.	142 1/4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	162 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do.	223
Japan 30 do. do.	148 1/3

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened after the holidays at 95·0 for cash and 95·2 for the settlements, and steadied to 95·1 and 95·3 respectively. To-day the opening prices were 95·2 for cash and 95·3 for the settlements and prices improved two annas in both positions, closing steady as below.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 95-4
1st settlement 7th January	" 95-5
3 per cent cash	" 84-4

		Repayable.	Rates.	
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1922	102	0
4 per cent	" "	1930	102	0
4 per cent	" "	1932	102	0
4 per cent	" "	1958	102	0
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	102	0
3 per cent	"	1946	102	0
3 per cent	" "	Tanna	119	0
3 per cent	" "	Sanitary	117	0
4 per cent	Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102	0
4 per cent	" "	1964-65	102	0

BULLION.

The market for Silver is firm owing to continued purchases by the Government of India, and prices are advancing. Bar Silver has advanced 3/16d. in London since Friday last. We quote as under.

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 0 0
Australian Bar Gold	23 15 6
Bombay do	23 15 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 1 0
Do. Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	81 9 0
Do. 1st settlement	81 11 0
Do. 2nd do	82 4 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market is quiet but steady with some improvement in the tone since last week. Money, however, is extremely tight which is curtailing up-country business to a great extent, but dealers hope for an improvement in the demand next month. Prices are practically unchanged since our last report, The chief demand, for the time being, is for Woollen Fancies.

YARNS,

The following telegrams have been received from China during the week :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales.
Shanghai	104,000	60,000	7,200

The Hongkong telegram is mutilated,
The local market is steady with a moderate business.

METALS.

Copper and Yellow Metal.—The market is strong but no fresh business is reported with offices, as re-sales can be done under home equivalents.
Iron and Steel.—Very quiet, with nothing doing owing to holidays,
Spelter,—Quiet

COALS.

Market.—quiet, small resales of Deshergur description at Rs. 13 8-0.

SHARES.

The market was closed for three days during this week on account of the Christmas holidays. During the remaining two days transactions were limited, However the market is a little steadier and Mill shares have more or less improved in prices. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,402 1/2. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown have changed hands at Rs. 322 1/2. Badham Piles are unchanged at Rs. 132, Bombay-Burmahs are steady at Rs. 8,825. Bombay Flours at Rs. 875, Port Cannings have changed hands at Rs. 415. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 510. In Press Companies Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 562 1/2. Indian Cotton at Rs. 135. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 530, Volkarts are steady at Rs. 1,060. In Mill shares, Central Indias are unchanged at and about Rs. 1,900. Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,010. Currimbhais to Rs. 1,245. Davids have advanced to Rs. 412 1/2. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 4854 Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 182 1/2. Kohinoors have improved to Rs. 700. Manekji Petits have advanced to Rs. 3,310. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,600. Standards have changed hands at Rs. 1,275. Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,475. Cressents are steady at Rs. 118 3/4. Textiles at Rs. 1,300. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs. 482 1/2. Ahmedabad-Prantej are quiet at Rs. 1,545. Amritsar-Patrs are unchanged at Rs. 106. The rest of the Companies are unchanged but steady at previous quotations.

TRIO OF BUDMASHES.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr Kursandas Chubbildas, Third Presidency Magistrate Rasul Ibrahim Husain Abdul Rahman and Ibrahim Datta were charged with robbing Fazal Kassim Dawjee a youth, of thirteen annas, on Widnesday night, near the Masjid Bunder Bridge by putting him in fear of bodily injury and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the said offence. The complainant was going in company of two youths of about his age, to his grandmother's house at Dongree. When they had reached the foot of the bridge the accused came up to them and catching hold of the complainant demanded four rupees from him, which they alleged the first accused had lent him three months ago. The boy denying all knowledge of the transaction saying he did not even know the accused. They thereupon assaulted him. The boy being frightened by the sudden assault said he had only thirteen annas on him which money he handed over to the accused. In the meantime one of the companions of the complainant fetched a policeman, who arrested the accused and their person being searched the 13 annas were found on the first accused. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that it was a case of three budmashes taking advantage of the inexperience and youth of three boys. The accused committed the offence near the bridge which was their haunt for such deeds. He convicted the accused and sentenced them each to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, two months out of which period to be solitary confinement.

IN connection with a destitute hospital patient the Maltese newspapers recall (says the *Telegraph* correspondent) an episode which was too strange for fiction. Two ignorant women, nicknamed the Fly and the Magpie respectively, invited, a decade of years ago, investments at some 600 per cent. per annum interest. It was computed that as much as £250,000 was lodged with them, and they stowed the money away in petroleum tins, soap-boxes, and flower-pots, and diminished it by the interest, which was met for some time. The swindle was never thoroughly cleared up, "The Fly" has now become a hospital patient.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CROMARTIE—Dec. 6, at 31 Lowndes Street, the Countess of Cromartie, of a son.
COXON—Dec. 5, at Arnold House, Havant, the wife of Capt. A. W. Coxon, Army Pay Dept., of a daughter.
DAVIES—Dec. 9, at 39 Melville Street, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. F. J. Davies, of a son.
KING—Dec. 7, at 1 The Grove, Isleworth, the wife of J. Malcolm King, of a son.
MUSSON—Nov. 27, at Norwood Lodge, Rushbrooke, Co. Cork, the wife of Capt. S. P. Musson, Indian Army, of a son.
SCHURR—Dec. 10, the wife of H. S. Schurr, Bengal Police, of Shere, Surrey, or a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DANIELL—MONSELL—Dec. 8, at All Saint's, Margaret Street, Roger, son of Henry Averill Daniell, of the Lodgers, Warlingham, and 39 Queen's Gate, to Kathleen Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bolton Monsell, 29 Gordon Square.
FRASER—STOCKS—Dec. 4, at All Saints', Ennismore Gardens, Capt. George Ireland Fraser, Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to Elizabeth Vera, daughter of the late Major Stocks, Royal Dragoons, of Upper Shibden Hall, near Halifax.

DEATHS.

GORDON—Dec. 11, at 8 Granville Place, Portman Square, W., Sir Home Seton Gordon, Bart., of Embo, aged 61.
HICKS—Dec. 10, at 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, John Coverdale Hicks, of 5 Gray's Inn Square and 34 Mount Park Road, Ealing.
NATION—Dec. 5, at 21 St. George's Square, General Sir John L. Nation, K. C. B., H. M. Indian Army.
YOUNG—Dec. 8, at Hursley Vicarage, Winchester, the Rev. James Gavin Young, for 40 years Vicar of the Parish, aged 87.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EDWARD—December 20, at Gassamere Tea Estate, Duars, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Edward, a daughter.
FORRESTER—December 21, at Katni, Murwara, the wife of Geo. O Forrester, Manager and Superintendent, Olpherts Paint Works, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

WARES—COUPER—December 21, at St. Andrews' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. J. Chree, B. D., D. H. Wares, I. C. S., to Catherina, eldest daughter of the late James Rennie Couper, Esq., Dundee.
WHITE—SMITH—December 24, at St. Paul's Church, Agra, by the Rev. J. P. Haythornthwaite, M. A., Herbert H. White, Allahabad Bank, Delhi, to Helen Mary, second daughter of the late Edmund W. Smith, Govt. Archæologist, U. P. and Oudh.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—December 17, at Neemuch, Allan Sybil, infant daughter of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. F. E. Johnson, aged 16 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water 10-22m., 11-31a. Low water, 4-31m., 4-19a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Annual Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall, 4 p. m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
The Rehmani Mills, first ordinary general meeting, 5 p. m. (S. T.)
Inspection of New Anchor Liner Castolia, No. 2, Victoria Dock, 3 to 6 p. m.
Gaiety Theatre, New Bandmann Opera Company.
Skating Rink, Esplanade.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 33m. High water, 10-54m., 9-44a. Low water, 5-7m., 4-53a.

THE ST. MARY'S UNION.—The Union will entertain all the children of the Foundling Home, at "Woodland Hall," Nesbit Lane, to-day at 4 p.m. There will be sports, Tea and Christmas Tree for the children,

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—On Tuesday Jany. 1st 1907, commencing at 8-30 p.m., The Purser's Dept. of the P. and O. R. M. S. "Persia," are giving a grand Minstral Entertainment and variety concert in the Seamen's Institute, Prince's Dock. Admission Free. Collection in aid of the Seamen's Church Choir Expenses,

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Chairman of the Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga acknowledges with thanks the following donations received since 9-10-1906 :—From Mr. N. S. Framji Madraswalla Rs. 37 ; in memory of the late Mr. Tribhuwandas Dalpatram Vakil, Rs. 10 ; total Rs. 47.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Australian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperatrix" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despach to destination at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 31st inst. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

NEW SCHOOL AT PARLA.—On last Wednesday evening his Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun opened the New School building of the Parish school attached to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Parla, which is a station next to that of Santa Cruz on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The school premises and its surroundings on this occasion were well decorated with flags and buntings. His Lordship, the Bishop of Damaun, being the recipient of two addresses, one from the school boys and the other from the parishioners. The school building is due entirely to the exertions of the Revd. Father V. de Souza, vicar of the parish, who is very popular among his parishioners, and has all along worked for their intellectual and moral advancement.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co., Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening :—

March	Under Freedom's Flag — Nowotny
Selection	Life on the Ocean — Binding
Valse	Dolores — Waldteufel
Mazurka	Capellia — Delibes
Overture	L'Italienne a' Alger — Rossini
Barn Dance	Coo-ee — Kapa
Valse	Wiener Burger — Zielrer
Galop (Descriptive)	Motor Car — Gilclarist

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion R. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m., to-day.

Marsch	Der Nibelungen — Wagner
Selection	Haddon Hall — Sullivan
Selection	Veronique — Messager
Valse Espagnole	Sevilla — Matador
Selection	Mr Popple of Ippleton — Rubens
Descriptive Piece	Dream-Picture — Von Blon
Intermezzo	Under the Moon — Reusch

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Thomas Graham, (21) a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway, was charged with the theft of some sundry articles valued at Rs. 6, and belonging to C. E. Duke, a driver on the same railway. On the 21st instant the accused was permitted to pass the night in complainant's house. About midnight the servant giving certain information complainant called for a policeman and accused was arrested with the articles in his possession. He pleaded that he had taken those things in joke, to tell complainant the next day that those were the Christmas presents from him. The Magistrate finding nothing wrong in accused's previous conduct, ordered him to be bound over for six months in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, and to come up for sentence when called upon to do so.

DISHONEST PEON.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Bodley yesterday charged Soma Tuckapa, a peon, with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 175 entrusted to him by Chotalal Anandji, assistant of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharmsey, Agent of the Trecumdas Mills. The accused who was employed in the agent's office was given the money to pay it in the Bank situated on the ground floor of the same building. The accused not returning until late in the afternoon enquiries were made, the Bank of India replying they had not received the money. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police when only Rs. 9 were found on him. His defence was that he had tied the money in a handkerchief and putting it under his head slept on the verandah to find the money missing. He was convicted, and being an old offender, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 175. If the amount of the fine was recovered, Rs. 170 was ordered to be paid to the complainant. In the mean time money found on accused was paid to the complainant.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, bardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

AN exclusive gathering of somewhat moderate dimensions met at the kennels yesterday morning, which was doubtless due to the Christmas Holidays and also to the in-coming English Mail. Those of us, however, who were fortunate enough to be able to be present, enjoyed a typical morning's sport in the vale of Salsette, as we traversed some of its best riding districts, and frequently at very great speed. The temperature was delightfully cool, which added considerably to the pleasure of the gallop. The Home coverts were the first to be drawn, and not without success, as a jackal was soon holloed away on the North side of the wood in the direction of Sahar. He piloted us along a good line of ree fields at a cracking pace to Sahar Hill, continuing straight over the hill without any hesitation and down into the paddy fields beyond, at the same steeplechase speed, to a copse close to the Grange Bungalow on the Andheri-Vehar Road. Here, a slight check occurred, doubtless owing to hounds in their excitement overrunning the scent, but Payne was not long in being able to show them the error of their ways, as by a tactful cast towards the road, hounds soon picked up the scent again. With a merry burst of "music" they carried the chase through the Mango tope on the far side of the road and on as far as the village of Marole which they skirted right-handed, and finally checked again in some thick brushwood on the edge of the Backwater. The jackal was viewed by one or two sportsmen, and it seemed as if the pack was bound to reap its reward, but our quarry must have been a very artful customer, A couple of leading hounds crossed the stream, thereby giving the impression that the jackal had done so too. Consequently the huntsman called the rest of the pack over the water and the whole field followed by a rather deeper ford than

AN INVESTMENT.

Pure Wool Clothing is the soundest investment possible, for the return secured is certain—comfort and health. To wear shoddy or cotton mixtures is to plunge into rash speculation, alluring on account of its initial cheapness, but bound to bring disaster eventually in the shape of ruined health.

FOR NOTHING !

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR INDIAN, CHINESE, JAPANESE, EGYPTIAN, TURKISH, PERSIAN, SOUDANESE CURIOSITIES

All kinds of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, all kinds of Enamelled Work, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver Ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair, Shawls, Maltese Lace, Tenneriffe Drawn Thread Work always in Stock.

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRO PLATING, GILDING WORKS.

LOCAL AND OUT-STATION ORDERS EXECUTED CAREFULLY.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

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INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED a very large consignment of JEWELLERY to sell off, at Manufacturer's account, such as BROOCHES, NECKLETS, MUFF-CHAINS, CHARMS, PENDANTS SCARF PINS, Silver and Electroplated ware of Latest fashion and Designs, suitable for XMAS PRESENTS.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP well worth a visit.

P. MEHTA & CO., JEWELLERS, 69, MEDOWS ST, FORT, BOMBAY,

GEM BEADS AS NECKLETS.

THERE is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the strings of Coloured Stones in bead and other forms which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts, cut and uncut, are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA wore a Necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

We have just added to our stock a fine collection of these now very fashionable and up-to-date ornaments, and a visit of inspection to our establishment is respectfully invited.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS, BOMBAY & POONA.

WHY NOT GET RID OF THAT OLD PIANO

Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure ?

S. ROSE & Co., GIVE THE BEST VALUE

for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.

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BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

°,° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1906.

OUR POETIC ENVIRONMENT.

THE close of the monsoon is called the season of the Elephant by natives here, because the sun is then in a constellation which resembles that huge animal, and during that time there usually occur those storms which break up the monsoon along these coasts. A voyager to Bombay at the beginning of the eighteenth century, Captain Symson, whose book is now very scarce, gives a different reason when he sain: "the beginning and end of the monsoons are always very boisterous and from that violence called in India the Elephant seasons." But no doubt Fryer an accurate observer, is right in his explanation. "Coming from the South-West" he says, "we have the tail of the Elephant full in our mouths: a constellation by the Portugalls called *Rabo der Elephante* known for the breaking up of the monsoon which is the last this season makes, generally concluding with September—which goes out with dismal storms." The view from Bombay harbour of the hills and mountains on the opposite mainland of the Konkan is always very fine on a clear morning and evening; but it is never so grand and picturesque as during one of these Elephant storms in October. Sometimes these storms are very weird to witness especially from a coign of vantage like the high hill tops of Matheran or Bava Malang in the Konkan or the Duke's Nose on the Ghauts. Ruskin alone could do justice to these wonderful phenomena of nature in Western India and describe those storms worthily as they roll from hill to hill, and fill the valleys and ravines with fleecy mists accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning that fitfully illuminate the sombre scene, and peals of thunder that seem almost to dissolve the foundations of the hills and mountains. Sir George Birdwood some twenty-five years ago attempted a description of one of those storms that herald the monsoon as he witnessed it from Matheran in 1865. This fine word picture written by that imaginative lover of nature in this country, is unfortunately buried in the files of the London *Times*, where it originally appeared, whence it deserves to be rescued. The "Bombay Gazetteer" has quoted a part of it in one of its volumes, but without adequate acknowledgment of the source or the author.

Our prosaic city is set amidst very poetic surroundings; and this sea-girt isle has for its back-ground a very picturesque panorama of hills of various shapes standing out against a blue sky. The top of Malabar or Bhandarwada hills commands an excellent view of the whole city and its poetical surroundings,—the vast horse-shoe of Back Bay studded with noble buildings rising almost from its margin, the vast grove of palms underneath which the mighty heart of the city seems to lie still, the vast Arabian Sea stretching away to the west and shining a copper hue under the rays of the afternoon sun, and to the east the serrated line of the Sahyadries, the jagged fantastic peaks of the Cathedral Range and other hills of Thana and Kolaba. The late Sir Samuel Baker who was, to use Homer's favourite epithet for Ulysses, a much-travelled man, declared that he had never seen anything during his world-wide tours to match such a scene from Malabar Hill. How many of us pass by almost daily this glorious opportunity of feasting their eyes with such a scene of Nature's beauty and of God's glory which lies around them, without so much as being aware even of it. The whole panorama of Bombay and its poetic environment of sea and mountain is of course best seen from a height. But the beautiful background of the hills of the mainland is best observed from the harbour especially in a boat moving eastward towards them. Immediately after the rains our atmosphere becomes beautifully clear and the views are very soft and refreshing. But during storms at the end of the monsoon, the view becomes for a short time wonderfully clear, letting the eye penetrate to a great distance and revealing in a marvellous manner, in bold clear cut outline, all the elements of the scene.

The distant hills appear clothed in deep dark blue, the nearer ones in the harbour itself assume a light gold tint, while the sky wears a somewhat lowering aspect with thick clouds that throw a lurid effect on the whole scene. While the east was in this state, in the opposite quarter of the heavens the sun shone amid an almost clear azure sky with only fleecy specks of clouds swimming across the surface. The effect of light and shade was hence very impressive. Often the rays of the sun striking the hills opposite poured suddenly a flood of light on the green slopes, and their dark blue momentarily gave way to a bright greenish gold. The fleecy clouds floating across the sun cast weird moving shadows on the hills and heightened the chiaroscuro. As we advance in the boat there appears a vast extended amphitheatre of hills, a long line in the form curving on either hand. The most prominent feature of the scene opposite is the triple line of hills rising wave-like one behind the other, the low Panwell hills nearest, the long line of the Cathedral Range extending from Karjat to Kallian in the middle, and behind these in the dim distance the top of the Sahyadris the famous Ghauts, which bear aloft on their shoulders the vast plateau of the Deccan. Matheran is never so strikingly and clearly seen from Bombay as at the close of the rains. From Chowk Point south, to Panorama Point north, the whole flat top is visible, whilst through glasses its thick woods can be easily seen even to the famous "One-tree" knoll at Chowk Point. Usually the neighbouring hill of Prabal hides from us the central part of Matheran; but in October it stands out distinct and bold, while the gap between formed by the Varosha Valley, is rendered visible by the effects of light and shade which gave different tints to these hill sides. On the left of Matheran to the north, are visible the other peaks of the Cathedral Range in a long line,—the steep point of Peb or Vikatghad, the rounded Nakhinda, the massive blade of Chanderi, the finger-like pinnacles of Mans-Maira and Navara-Navari, and the hog-backed Tavli. The most famous of this range from whence it derives its name, the lofty top of Bava Malang, which indeed quite stands like a Cathedral in the wilderness with tower and belfrey sharp chiselled as if by human hands—does not Ruskin call all mountains cathedrals of nature?—is partly hid from view behind Tavli, and only the line of its summit is visible against the eastern sky. In apparent continuation of these, appear the Persik hills in Thana, through one of which the G. I. P. Railway has carved a way for itself; while the Tulsonje hills of Panwell, which appear between the sea and the Cathedral hills, also extend to the left. In the north-east, quite in the left hand corner, rise the hills of Salsette running from Thana almost to Bassein creek, and containing the famous monastary of Kanheri and the Vehar and Tulsi lakes. To the south of Matheran on our right appear the low broken pillar of Isnalghad and in a line with it the singular top of Karnala with its noted funnel-like rock, which is the well-known land mark of Bombay harbour to all sailors entering it. Some of the Kolaba hills, especially the pyramidal dome of Manikghad, are hidden from our view by the twin islands in the harbour, great and little Karanja. But from behind the gap between the two and over the causeway connecting them, we have a fine view of the Sahyadris of which we see the famous peaks of the double-topped Rajmachi, the 'royal terrace' of the Mahrathas, and the Cobra's Hood better known to us as Duke's Nose at Khandala. Further away to the right appear the hills that skirt Dharamtar creek, those behind Mandwa, among which the flat wooded top of the sacred Kankeshwar is prominent, though owing to clouds, not so clear as the hills to our left. As we proceed, the hills running from Mandwa to Alibag rise in view to the south of Kankeshwar, and we see in the distance the famous Sugargad from the top of which fort the Angrian chief used to throw his victims. The islands in the harbour also appear to great advantage: to the left the high triangular Trombay with the village of Mahal and Pirpao at its foot: near them, one behind the other, lie Hog Island and Elephanta, and in front the twin Karanjas which may well be called the Adelphi hills. The effect of light and shade on them is very pretty in their colours, which change every now and then from bright green to sombre dark and blue. Such is our poetic environment in the midst of which we live and move and have our being, if we have only eyes to see and enjoy it on occasions when it reveals itself in its full glory.

EARLY LIFE OF TWO EMPRESSES.—In another column some interesting particulars are given concerning the Royal families of Schleswig-Holstein and Hohenzollern, which are to be further united by the marriage of a Princess of the former House with a Prince of the latter. It may be remembered that the Kaiserin is herself a Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, and therefore related to our own Royal House, her relative, Prince Christian, Ranger of Windsor Great Park, being the husband of King Edward's sister, Princess Helena, better known as the Princess Christian. It is worth noting that the two most respected royal families in the world, perhaps in all history, have for guiding stars Princesses of Schleswig-Holstein—Queen Alexandra and the German Empress. Queen Alexandra's father, the late King Christian, was the fourth son of Duke William of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, and he was only elected to the Throne of Denmark in consequence of the failure of the old Royal House upon the death of Frederiek VII. And Her Imperial Majesty, the German Empress, was a daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg. The admiral precepts and domestic virtues, and the tactful exercise of the queenly prerogative set by these two august ladies has for many years been the admiration of their sex the world over. They have both reared families, and they are both grandmothers, although there are many years' difference in their ages. They have throughout their married careers been the guides philosophers and friends of their royal husbands, and their loyal co-operators in fulfilling the difficult roles which fate has set them. And the amazing success as Queens and Empresses of these two noble women may, in no small part, be traced to the manner of their upbringing. Everybody knows the stories about the youth of Queen Alexandra and how their father, before he became heir to a Throne, had to give drawing lessons to make both ends meet, and how the future Queen of England, the future Empress of Russia and the prospective Duchess of Cumberland had to darn their own stockings and make their own frocks—stories which, however excellent their moral, cannot be taken without a pinch of salt. At the same time there is no doubt that in his youth the late King of Denmark was a poor man, but it was the very grace with which he disguised his poverty and taught his children to do likewise that caused the Danish people to think him worthy of their throne. Equally simple and rural was the family from which the Kaiser sprang. Not long ago in the Scandinavian "Aftonbladet" appeared some memoirs of the old man who was once major-domo of the simple country house near Alfsborg where Duke Christian of Schleswig-Holstein brought up his children. It must have been an interesting household, feudal in many of its characteristics, and intensely modern in others. Meals were served at the same table for almost the whole household. The major-domo and his fellows ate at the Duke's table, where was preserved the old-world "rule of the salt." Conversation was unfettered, but politics were taboo. The Duke's daughters were brought up like simple children of some country squire. Their chief delights consisted of "helping" on the estate. In winter they skated, and in June rejoiced to obtain rides on the hay-wagons. The major-domo was a great favourite with them, for he was always called upon to intervene when peccadilloes threatened to involve punishment. In return he was promised "whole gold mines when I'm grown up and a real live duchess."—The Empress admits the promise, by the way.—They much disapproved of the Court Marshal who "kept an eye on them" when the Duke and Duchess were away from home. He appears to have had distinctly feudal ideals of what was desirable for young ladies of rank. In fact, his eye noted and disapproved of most things that children like. Especially did his mediæval conscience revolt against the despatch of childish missives to girl friends in the neighbourhood, against surreptitious dances with other children in the "fairy rings," and against the undignified triumphal processions on the hay-wagons. Here too, the Swedish seneschal was induced now and again to intervene, and his friendly pockets concealed many a little note to be conveyed out of the castle past the marshal's vigilant censorship. Eventually the childish days were ended, and the Princess Augusta was on her way to Berlin when at last the seneschal laid down his office and went back to his native Sweden. But his memoirs make good reading. They might have served Miss Yonge as a model for "The Little Duke."

BRUNEI.—SIR EDWARD SASSOON addressed a question to the Under Secretary for the Colonies a few days before the mail left on the subject of Brunei—"a small decaying State in the Malay Peninsula." In explanation of his question Sir Edward wrote a letter to the *Standard* in which he said that owing to defective government, the late Sultan had the mortification of seeing an impoverished treasury, a sullen and a dwindling population. Soon after his death the present Regent, as well as the influential Ministers, petitioned the Foreign Office praying for fusion with Sarawak, of which it practically forms a natural and homogeneous part—kinship of race, identity of religion, and other local features wedding the two peoples together. For some reason the Foreign Office have only recently handed the affairs of Brunei to the Colonial Office. Whether owing to insufficient knowledge of the rights of the case on the part of the official element in that department, or to some legitimate pride for the integrity of his sphere of influence on the part of the British Resident of Labuan, the prayer of the petitioners has so far gone by the board. To make matters worse, an edict has now been issued placing a tax upon coal produced in Brunei from the Brooketon mine leased to His Highness the Raja of Sarawak. Let it be remembered that this mine has been worked by His Highness for many years at a loss not far short of £100,000, the deficiency for the current year being estimated at 80,000dols; that this is the sole industry in the place, affording much needed employment to the semi-starving natives, and the iniquitous nature of the tax may easily be fathomed. In reply Mr. Winston Churchill endeavoured to minimise the importance of the petition though signed by one of the Joint Regents and his Ministers and announced that his Majesty's Government proposed to take no steps—a most unsatisfactory attitude owing to failing Government intervention the mine will be abandoned and immense misery among the poorer classes must inevitably ensue.

THE CUSTOMS PREVENTIVE SERVICE.—WE have received a copy of a petition which has been presented to Lord Lamington by members of the Customs Preventive Service on the question of hard work and small pay that is voiced from time to time by everyone. The Service comprises five Inspectors, fifty-nine Preventive Officers, twenty-nine Wharfingers, thirty-three Gate-keepers, ten Tallymen and six clerks and these have to suffer from the peculiarities of their work in a manner which they consider unfair. The petition sets forth their grievances and though many of the facts are unavoidable, there are others which will repay investigation and can, probably, be remedied. The existing regulations curtail long terms of duty which, it is said, at some bunders, are twenty-four hours and at others, from sunrise to sunset. The question of restriction of overtime service to a few is pointed out as also the present ruling which permits only Preventive Officers and Tallymen, with once or two exceptions, doing duty at the wet docks, while the conditions imposed on the latter are such that they only enable them to earn overtime pay at the rate of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per month, while the former become entitled to Rs. 125 and over. In Calcutta the regulations restrict the hours of work to seven hours with substantial pay for overtime, and some such regulations are asked for in Bombay. The difficulty and, in cases, impossibility, of rising into the upper grades is strongly commented upon and finally the great increase in the cost of living in Bombay which renders inadequate salaries which were comparatively handsome a few years ago. As we we have said not all of the things complained of may be real grievances, but the Service is a good one and the petition may well give cause for an investigation into its working.

BURMA.—THE report on the administration of Burma for the past official year shows that the period as a whole, was not prosperous for agriculture, which is far the most important industry of the province. Not only was the rainfall unseasonable, but it is recorded, there was an unusual amount of flooding; cattle disease was more than ordinarily virulent, and plague, so long kept out of the province, spread far and wide. Consequently greater difficulty than usual was experienced in the collection of revenue, processes were more frequently resorted to and outstandings were heavier than in a normal year. All these incidents would have been avoided had ready money been as plentiful as usual. Times generally were bad. But on the other hand, as the report sets forth, there are no grounds for supposing that the condition of the people has in any way changed for the worse. Even in its poorest parts the province is too rich to be materially affected by a year of which the most that can be said is that it failed to add its proportionate share to increasing wealth to the country.

HIS HONOUR Sir James La Touche, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the Mail train from Calcutta reaching Victoria Terminus at 4 p.m on Wednesday, the 2nd January, and will leave Bombay by the P. & O. mail steamer on the 5th January. Twe Salutes of 15 guns each will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4 p.m. on the 2nd and when the P. & O. mail steamer passes the Saluting Battery on the 5th January respectively to announce the arrival and departure of His Honour.

THE Eastern Telegraph Company report their land lines in England are down owing to a snow storm. Traffic for the United Kingdom will therefore suffer heavy delay, but that for the Continent will pass on as usual.

THE Anchor Line s.s. Massilia left Suez on the 27th instant and is due in Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th proximo.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oceana with the outward Mails of the 21st instant left Suez at 5-30 p.m. on Thursday. These mails were delayed in transit across the continent.

IT is proposed by the Military Authorities to establish a reserve of Veterinary Assistants in India for service in time of war.

THE P. and O. s.s. Devanha with the China Mails has left Colombo and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday the 30th December.

AN official despatch states that a Dutch camp at Kau Halmahera, East Indies has been attacked. A number of European and native troops were killed and wounded, while the enemy lost twenty-three killed and twenty wounded.

SUCCESSFUL experiments in wireless telephony over a distance of twenty-five miles were effected for the first time by the German Wireless Telegraph Company in the presence of a number of specially invited guests. The experiments were conducted between the Berlin premises of the company and their station at Nauen.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Indian Mahomedans.

IMPERIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON DECEMBER 14.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

THE announcement of the intentions of the Government *vis-à vis* the Lords' Amendments to the Education Bill was made to the House of Commons on Monday by Mr. Birrell in a speech which, though it did not quite reach the level of the one he made on introducing the message, was worthy of the occasion. This is freely admitted by his opponents—his political opponents, for there are no personal opponents of the Minister of Education who is just as popular, perhaps more popular, with those who sit opposite to him in Parliament than to those of his own side, particularly the Nonconformist phalanx. Perhaps this is not to be wondered at. To a man of Mr. Birrell's education and tastes, a Bishop of Southwark must certainly be more congenial than a Dr. Clifford. The Cabinet had kept their secret well, indeed until Mr. Birrell spoke "I do not suppose there were 20 men in the House apart from the inner circle who knew that the Government had determined to reject the Lord's Amendments *en bloc*." Even as late as Saturday papers usually well informed expressed their confident belief that a less drastic policy would be adopted, while the followers of Mr. Perks, though hoping that they would prevail, were by no means certain. In view of the situation, as it exists at the time of working, when we are still in ignorance as to what the Lords will do, the feature of most interest, is the statement of Mr. Birrell in his speech of Monday as to the nature of the changes the Government are prepared to accept. Towards the close of his remarks he said:—"Supposing they (the Lords) were to suggest amendments to us on Clause 4 intended to give that clause some security which they think at present—mistakenly in my judgment—it does not possess, why, then those are amendments which the Government would most cordially invite this House to consider with a view to coming to a settlement upon this vexed question. If for their two-thirds they were prepared—and I make these remarks by way of suggestion—to substitute three-fourths; if they were to send back an amendment which already is included among those with regard to the urban areas, why these are amendments which I say the Government would invite this House to consider with a view to coming to a settlement. If they were to suggest modifications as to the position of the teacher in Clause 3 schools, these are amendments to which we should certainly be bound to give the most careful consideration. Nor have we any rooted objection to Parents' Committees." Here certain Ministerialists cried "Oh," which caused the Opposition to laugh. Mr. Birrell went on to say:—Anybody who ever seeks to settle an education question will meet difficulties on his own side as well as those on the other. I am assuming that all these amendments of the Lords which so trouble and harass us are out of the way, and that we were in a position to consider on the footing that they were out of the way what we can do in order to secure the passage into law of this Bill. I still say, therefore, speaking on behalf of the Government, that the Government have no rooted objection to a Parents' Committee, and would be perfectly willing to consider with regard to Clause 4 schools whether any arrangement can be made whereby that Parents' Committee should have a voice in the selection of a teacher." The fact that the Lords have

WITH A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CONTEMPTUOUSNESS

rejected the Plural Voting Bill has curiously enough passed with barely any notice though if there is to be a stand up fight between the Commons and the Peers or rather between the Liberal party and the hereditary principle we shall hear more of Mr. Harcourt's ill-starred measure. I suppose Lord Rosebery had the Plural Voting Bill or as it might be more appropriately called the One Man One Vote Bill particularly in his mind when he spoke so candidly at the dinner of the Edinburgh Merchants' Association on Tuesday. One of Lord Rosebery's greatest efforts in Parliament was a speech he made in favour of the reform of the House of Lords; I had the pleasure of hearing it. But though he does not think that the assembly of which he is such an ornament is as sacred as the Ark of the Covenant he holds that in present circumstances the country would rather preserve the House of Lords than be without any second Chamber at all. He asks why this is so and proceeds to give the answer. What the country required, and what was more especially required by commerce, was that legislation should be wise, deliberate, and well considered. In old days private members of the House of Commons introduced and passed Bills very much to the advantage of the public; but now, owing to the stress and pressure of legislation, owing, perhaps, to the abnormal development of the debating power of the House of Commons, that had been found to be impossible. All measures came from the Government; and in a great many cases, particularly when the Government was new to office, they had not the chance to consider them as deliberately as legislation ought to be considered. He was not speaking of any particular Government or party; but any Government that came in after a great general election in which it had achieved a victory over its opponents was in the position of being forced to administer and to legislate without having really sufficient experience to do one or the other. A triumphant party coming in would not allow the Government to wait and defer their measures until the burst of popular passion which had landed them in office was spent; and therefore the Government, on whichever side it might be, was obliged to introduce measures when after all every individual Minister had not had time to learn the business of his department. That is

A PIN-PRICK AND IS MEANT TO BE.

If great men are affronted by being left out in the cold, it is only reasonable to suppose human nature being what it is that they will have their revenge. Sir Charles Dilke is right in saying that the party cannot, if it would go to the country against the Lords on the Education Bill, but this and some other frank comments are evidently not calculated to help the Government and perhaps are not intended to do so. There are grounds for believing that Sir Charles was not at all pleased at being excluded from Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's Government and he ought not to have been excluded even to please the Nonconformist Conscience.

THE MUSLIMS OF INDIA.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable weather the hall of the Society of Arts was filled yesterday afternoon on the occasion of the opening meeting of the Society's Indian Section, the Madras Presidency being particularly well represented partly I presume out of compliment to the Chairman (Lord Ampthill). The members of the Committee present included Sir Stewart Bayley, Sir William Lee Warner, Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Philip Hutchins, Sir Raymond West and Mr. T. J. Bennett, but I mixed the face of one *habitue* Sir George Birdwood, whose absence I regret to state was due to the unsatisfactory state of his health. Amongst the many other well-known people who came to hear Mr. Yusuf Ali's paper on "the Indian Mohammedans: their Past, Present and Future" not the least interesting was Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, a speech from whom, if he had thought fit to take part in the discussion, would have added piquancy to the interesting proceedings. The paper was marked with its gifted author's customary lucidity, but if it erred at all it erred as Lord Ampthill pointed out in saying rather too much about the past and not quite sufficient about the present and the future. Still the inclination of a good Mussalman to dwell on the former glories of the Mussalmans is quite natural, and Mr. Yusuf Ali, as a member and a very promising member of the Indian Civil Service, could not had he been so minded which, I doubt, have indulged in the pyrotechnics beloved if some Indians occupying positions of greater freedom and less responsibility. But within the prescribed limits nothing could have been better than his treatment of the Mohammedan problem and the whole was permeated with earnestness and sincerity which invariably characterise his utterances. In parenthesis I may say that in my opinion Mr. Yusuf Ali by his addresses spoken and written during his furlough about to terminate has done a distinct service not only to his co-religionists but to the Government of India. In speaking at the Society of Arts of the present position of the Mohammedans Mr. Yusuf Ali laid stress upon the uniform loyalty of

OUR ALLY THE NIZAM

in his dealings with the British Government. The imputations against Mohammedan loyalty in connection with Wahabiism were shown to be unfounded. There is nothing, in Mr. Yusuf Ali's opinion, either in the religion or the history of the Musalmans to prevent them from taking an honourable place as citizens in a free and progressive Empire. Their relations with the British have tended more and more within recent times towards cordiality, and the way seems now clear for the formation of a strong united patriotic party, based not on sectarianism or religious differences, but on a steadfast and manly recognition of all the best interests of India. The Muslim position is not grounded upon a hatred of the Hindus or of any other class of His Majesty's subjects, but upon independencies, discipline, truth, integrity, and loyalty. The future of the Muslims rests in their own hands. They number 62½ millions in India, out of a total of 250 Mohammedans in the world. But they are increasing faster than the Hindus, and have many points in their favour. Their literature is both rich and vigorous, and the slight tinge of melancholy which is now found in it will disappear with the advent of larger hopes and fresh streams of thought. It is less sectarian than the literature of any other people in India. What they chiefly require is organisation, both in their religious and their social systems. The cooperation and influence of women should be recognised and welcomed. The charitable foundations should be put on a thoroughly sound basis. The educational system should be overhauled and brought into touch with the masses of the people. Self-help should be insisted upon. "If" he said in conclusion "I were asked to make a banner for this peaceful campaign of progress I should inscribe on it the following mottoes, Staunch loyalty to our Sovereign, Patriotism for our country, Friendliness to all our neighbours and the sum and substance of them all absolute truth to ourselves. After reading his paper Mr. Yusuf Ali showed a number of excellent lantern slides beginning with a series of portraits of Mahomedans including the Nizam, the Aga Khan (of whom he spoke in deservedly high terms,) the late Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabji, the famous Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the late Begum of Bhopal and others. Lord Ampthill in complimenting Mr. Yusuf Ali on his lecture said that we think a great deal of having a Prime Minister who can make a speech in French but the fact that a gentleman like Mr. Yusuf Ali could display so much eloquence and literary skill,

IN A LANGUAGE NOT HIS OWN

excited their surprise and admiration. While gently eluding the Mohammedans for their too great fondness in looking back upon their past and pointing out that the proportion of intellectuals amongst them is still not very great, he said that during his stay in India he had felt greatly attracted to the Mohammedans by their manliness and courtly manners. He also paid a great tribute to their loyalty and patriotism. "They were," he observed, "true to all the items of Mr. Yusuf Ali's proposed banner, with the exception of the last. They were not always true to themselves, but as time went on there was evidence of a growing cohesiveness, and the situation was a hopeful one. They had a new development in the recent Mahomedan deputation to the Viceroy, which he regarded as a most encouraging episode. Lord Ampthill heartily supported Mr. Yusuf Ali's views as to the unwisdom of placing reliance on preferential treatment at the hands of the Government, and said they might rest assured of fair treatment in the matter of public appointments, if they would fit themselves for such appointments by education and training. Speeches were also made by Sir W. Lee-Warner, Mr. Ameer Ali, Mr. Theodore Morison, Sir Raymond West and Mr. Abdul Majid. Mr. Morison pleaded for the establishment of a Mahomedan University and seemed to make out a good case for that project.

IMPERIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Sandford Fleming, the well-known Canadian, during his visit to this country a few months ago did a little spade work on behalf of his pet scheme for the formation of what he calls a great Imperial Intelligence Union as a means of promoting the Consolidation of the Empire and amongst other things addressed the Eighty Club on the subject. That organisation has now issued in pamphlet form the address delivered by Sir Sandford on the occasion. In a few words, the aim is to bring about an Imperial Exchange of information by the free use of the electric cables when they are not employed for commercial purposes. An occasional speech or lecture in London or another City is very well in its way. Sir Sandford thinks but something more is required to keep or perhaps I should say to put one part of the Empire in touch with the other parts." The proposed Imperial Intelligence Service, writing the several British possessions mentioned requires says Sir Sandford as a necessity the nationalisation of (1) a Land Telegraph line through Canada, (2 and 3) of Cables traversing the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans, all of which, together with the already established Pacific Cable, would form an electric girdle around the Globe touching only British soil and wholly State-owned. This is an indispensable preliminary to the great scheme of an "Imperial Intelligence Service," the name of which does not really convey its full meaning and in some respects is misleading; but, whatever the name, the proposed organisation is believed to be a movement of the very first importance and full of promise. It would cost as estimated £5,000,000:—a sum which, when divided into equitable proportions between the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, the East and West Indies, would prove but a light burden on each. Moreover, it is contemplated that all working expenses would be fully met by earnings derived from playing traffic. A few hours in each twenty-four would suffice for the free transmission daily of such news as the Intelligence Department would desire to send on ordinary occasions. Appended to the address is a letter from

SIR SANDFORD REPLYING TO CRITICISMS

passed at the Eighty Club dinner—the speeches themselves are not reputed—and the writer goes very fully into the matter. He points out that the burden of the criticisms was as one would suppose them to be the fear that in practice it would be no easy matter to arrange for the selection and transmission of news to be cabled from day to day or from week to week so as to give general satisfaction. His reply is to suggest the formation of a Board of Control in London with branches in the oversea communities. The chief duty of these Boards would be to direct the policy to be followed and to appoint a staff of paid officers, including a Chief and Assistant Editors, to carry out that policy efficiently. The staff would be responsible to each respective Board. In connection with the free dissemination of reformation, he contemplates the simultaneous reduction of cable rates. He writes:—As the proposal is not an ordinary dividend-seeking project, but a great Intelligence Union with high Imperial aims, it is undesirable and it is quite unnecessary to maintain high rates for the transmission of messages. Cheap cable telegraphy must be recognised to be a powerful, indeed an indispensable, aid to Imperial consolidation, it is therefore felt that the policy should be adopted of reducing progressively the charges on messages transmitted by the circle of Empire Cables to rates which, while still leaving the service self-supporting, would be the lowest possible. It is capable of proof that if this policy be adopted, two results will follow after providing for actual working expenses. (1) For several hours daily the Board of Control will be enabled to transmit free Press messages for simultaneous publication in the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India, South Africa, and elsewhere. (2) The charges on ordinary paying traffic will steadily be lowered and will gradually approach a minimum. Under this policy we would have public messages transmitted free or at a mere nominal rate, and if we apply the principle of a uniform charges for all distances (as in Imperial penny-postage). there are the best reasons for anticipating a wonderful reduction in the rate for the transmission of ordinary paying messages by the route of the great girdle Imperial cables. I can, he continues, see no reason why the charge should not eventually be reduced to the uniform rate a penny, a letter, a sixpence a word between the mother country and each of the countries named as well as reciprocally between any two of them." The existing Cable Companies should be dealt with in "the most liberal spirits" and where their plant (I do not know if that is the correct word) is available for "the globe-encircling chain.

(Continued on page 6.)

COURTS-MARTIAL IN FRANCE.

ABOLITION IN PEACE TIME.

Soldiers to be Tried by Civil Courts.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The French Cabinet is considering a Bill for suppressing Military Courts-Martial in peace time. Soldiers will be tried by Civil Courts, though the sentences will be heavier than in the case of Civilians. Regimental Councils will deal with disciplinary offences.

FIRE AT GENOA DOCKS.

Two Thousand Bales of Cotton Lost.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A fire has taken place in the Docks at Genoa in the cotton ex steamers "Grantley Hall" and "Azalea."

Two thousand bales have been thrown into the sea.

KARACHI STEAMER ASHORE.

Victim of the Blizzard.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27

The "Ormley," from Karachi, has stranded on the South Foreland and remains there.

Three tugs are alongside.

INTERRUPTION IN HOME WIRES.

The Local Reuter's Agency report that nothing has been received since early morning yesterday. Eastern Company says its line is interrupted in Cornwall by heavy snows.

THE GAEKWAR AT CALCUTTA.

A Talk on Industry and Travel.

ENGLAND AND AMERICAN METHODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The Gaekwar of Baroda arrived in Calcutta from his capital at 7-30 a.m. yesterday. His Highness was accompanied by the Maharani Sahib, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Revenue Minister of Baroda, Mr. Manubhai Nandshunker, Private Secretary, Dr. Balabhai and a considerable retinue. The Party was met on arrival by an A.-D.-C. and an Officer of the Political Department representing the Viceroy and by Mr. P. N. Bose and the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey. A carriage from Government House was sent for the accommodation of their Highnesses, in which they drove to 28, Ballygunge Circular Road where they will reside during their stay in Calcutta.

Later in the day a representative of the *Statesman* went out to Ballygunge and was accorded an interview by the Gaekwar. In reply to a question His Highness said "Of course I am here to preside at the Industrial Conference which begins on Saturday. My visit is purely private and I shall only stay a few days."

Continuing, His Highness said he was keenly interested in the Industrial Exhibition now being held, and referred to the exhibits of looms by the Sayajia weaving school from his own State. In speaking of the exhibition His Highness recalled his recent visit to England and the United States and said that the impression he had been able to gather led him to believe that English manufacturers recognised that America was, in some industrial matters, much ahead of England and that they were preparing to meet American methods and to close up the difference that existed.

His had been in America for about three months and was much impressed with what he had seen in Pittsburg and had, in fact, brought with him an American expert to advise him on industrial problems in Baroda. Mills had already been started in that State and he desired a real industrial development. On his return he intended making an extended tour through all the Baroda Districts with this end in view. His Highness was also much struck with the almost complete independence of character shown by Americans, but had nothing very favourable to say of Trans-Atlantic Municipal and Corporate life.

The Gaekwar's second son is now a student in the United States preparing for the Harvard University matriculation. Nevertheless he intended that his education should be English and as a matter of fact he had already matriculated at Cambridge. His Highness confessed his preference for England and in reply to a question said that on the subject of American ladies, although his language had been exaggerated in the American press, he had not found in them much out of the ordinary. They were nice of course. Returning to the question of indigenous industrial enterprise, the Gaekwar said he believed the people of the industrial classes wanted help and fathering generally and without such would not be able to achieve much. He was doing all he could in this direction and desired to give workers in his State all the assistance in his power.

In Baroda industrialism was in its infancy and was only just beginning to thrive. It had many possibilities which he would certainly do his best to develop thoroughly.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

Survey for the Proposed Extension.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The Railway Board have sanctioned a survey being made by the Barsi Light Railway Company for the proposed extension of their Railway from Pandharpur to Miraj, a distance of about 77 miles. The Survey has been placed under the control of the Government of Bombay and will be known as the Pandharpur-Miraj Railway Survey.

IN view of the alleged abuse of the freedom conferred upon the Russian Press by the Press Law, the Minister of Justice has laid a measure before the Council of Ministers sanctioning the insertion of an article in the existing law punishing the glorification, whether verbal or written, of criminal deeds by imprisonment not exceeding eight months, by detention not exceeding three months, or by a fine not exceeding 300 roubles.

A SKULL, considered by a member of the British Archæological Association to be ancient British, and a pre-Roman burial urn, have just been dug up at a considerable depth in Kent-street, Southwark. Other finds at the same spot during the present excavatings include coins of Nero, Tiberius, and Vespasian, and, nearer the surface, "Abbey-money," and coins and tokens of the Stuart and Commonwealth period.

NOTABLE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

KAISER'S SON AND SCHLESWIG HOLSTEIN PRINCESS.

Story of a Great Feud, and How it Ended.

"TIME, THE HEALER."

[THROUGH REUTE'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The fourth son of the Kaiser is betrothed to the Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

BY ARLEY.

The announcement of the betrothal of Prince August William of Prussia to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, is a further indication of the Emperor's belief in early marriages. He himself married at twenty-two, and his son, the Crown Prince William, wedded the Duchess Cecilie of Mecklenburg Schwerin at the same early age. The Kaiser's second son, Prince Eitel Frederick, was twenty two when he married the Princess Sophie of Oldenburg, and His Majesty's now-betrothed fourth son has still to enjoy his twentieth birth-day. This is an unusually early age for a Royal younger son to be betrothed, and is probably unparalled amongst the princes of to-day. But the secret of it is not far to seek. The happy Princess is of the Kaiserin's own House, and the German Emperor has found such felicity in his own marriage that he feels confidence in the union of his son with another pretty Schleswig-Holsteiner.

It is just a quarter of a century since the Second-to-None espoused Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Souderburg-Augustenburg, and His Majesty has no cause to regret it, for, notwithstanding his many idiosyncracies, the Kaiserin has always been supposed to idolise her husband; and in return the Kaiser has taken care not to give the gossips the ghost of an opportunity to fasten a scandal upon him. The princesses of the Augustenburg branch of the House of Schleswig-Holstein are very amiable ladies,—rather too amiable, perhaps. Our own English Princess of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise Auguste, (daughter of Princess Helena, King Edward's sister) who married Prince Aribert of Anhalt, suffered her husband's "goings on" for nine years before she finally caused the marriage to be dissolved. She must have been very unhappy during her wedded life, for she was born at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, and lived there all her life, the pet of her parents and a host of Royal relatives, including Queen Victoria, before she went to Anhalt as a bride. Princess Louise, the eldest daughter of Prince Christian, has profitted by her sister's experience of marriage to a German Prince, and has remained unmarried.

The Royal Schleswig-Holsteiners are divided into two branches, Augustenburg and Glucksburg, the former being the senior branch. It was, however, the Glucksburg branch which gave a Prince to the Throne of Denmark on the death of Frederick VII. in 1863. He was a model prince and his father's fourth son, and he was elected to the Danish Throne over the heads of his three elder brothers, solely in consequence of his excellent qualities. As Christian IX. he reigned for over forty years, throughout which he entirely justified the good opinion formed of him by the Danes before his accession. But he had a lot of trouble from the head of the elder branch of his House, for no sooner was he on the Throne than the son of the Duke of Augustenburg laid claim to the sovereigaty of Schleswig and Holstein, although his father had, for a compensation, resigned all his rights in 1852. Then followed a war, Germany taking sides against the young Danish King, so that the Glucksburg branch of the House of Schleswig-Holstein ceased to be on speaking terms with the Hohenzollerns for many years,—in fact right throughout the reigns of Wilhelm der Grosse and his son, Frederick the Good.

But King Christian, being a kindly-hearted man, refused to carry the feud into the reign of Kaiser Wilhelm, who was but four years old when the war took place, and therefore guiltless of any partisipation in the spoliation of Schleswig and Holstein; and so his Danish Majesty went to Berlin to personally congratulate the Kaiser a few months after his accession. Thus the feud between Schleswig-Holstein and Hohenzollern was ended, and though public memory is short, most people will remember the haste with which the Kaiser wired to Copenhagen that he intended to be present at King Christian's obsequies, almost before the venerable monarch's bones were cold, and although he knew that for the first time in his life, he would have to meet the Duke of Cumberland, King Christian's son-in-law, the sworn foe of the Imperial German House. But, happily, all bitterness between Schleswig-Holsteiners and Hohenzollerns has now vanished before the bright noonday of youth and love. And as the peace of nations depends so much upon the cordial relations existing between the ruling houses, the betrothal of Prince August William of Prussia and Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein must give cause for much satisfaction, both to the Royal Houses concerned, and to all students of international affairs.

"GOVERNMENT OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Maung Baket are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

Mr. E. R. W. Ormand is gazetted to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court of Lower Burma, *vice* Mr. Bigge on leave.

Lieutenants J. Campbell, E. Cardew and H. Morshead, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant R. Foster, Indian Army, are appointed Assistant Superintendents in the Survey Department.

Mr. F. Hawkes is appointed Assistant Traffic Superintendent, N.-W. Railway.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following are admitted to the Indian Army:—

Lieutenants Bretton, 83rd Light Infantry; Willis, 31st Lancers; Beck, 22nd Punjabis; Benton, 105th Light Infantry; Griffith, 107th Pioneers; Steel 25th Punjabis; Lee, 59th Rifles; Dobbs, 124th Baluchistan Infantry; Bennett, 3rd Gurkhas; Gould 2nd Lancers; Hildebrand, 34th Poona Horse; Sterling; 59th Scinde Rifles, Hanger 114th Mahrattas; Milne, 74th Punjabis; Cardew, 39th Garhwalis.

Captain Morris officiates as Cantonment Magistrate in the United Provinces, and Captain Anderson 73rd Infantry, as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India has sanctioned the institution of a new Literary Examination in Urdu, intermediate between the Higher Standard and High Proficiency Tests to be called the "Proficiency" examination.

The following rules for the examination of military officers is published for general information. They will have effect from the 1st of July 1907. The examination will be open to officers who can, under existing regulations appear at the High Proficiency examination in Urdu. A reward of Rs. 750 will be granted to successful candidates. No officer will be permitted to appear more than three times as a candidate at the examination and no officer will be eligible for reward unless he passes the examination before the completion of ten years, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. The examination will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October each year by the Boards of Examiners at Calcutta and Madras and the Civil and Military Examination Committee at Bombay. Officers will be Examined each in his own Presidency; those serving in Burma will be examined at Madras. Officers, desirous of attending the examination, must submit their applications to reach the Brigade or Divisional Officer by the 1st, and the Secretary of the Board of Examiners by the 15th of the preceding month. The Examination will be of a searching nature and tests, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as to indicate real proficiency. To qualify as proficient candidates must obtain not less than 35 per cent. of marks.

THE CONGRESS.

Third Day's Proceedings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

After the day's meeting of the Indian National Congress nine resolutions were placed on paper. Of these, the ninth resolution, saying "This Congress accords its most cordial support to the Swadeshi movement," and the tenth proposing that the system of Government obtaining in self-governing British Colonies should be extended to India, were not taken up. The seventh, eighth, eleventh and twelfth resolutions were carried and are as follows:—

SEVENTH RESOLUTION.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

"That this Congress again records its emphatic protest against the Partition of Bengal and regrets that the present Government while admitting that there were errors in the original plan and that it went wholly and decisively against the wishes of the majority of the people of Bengal is disposed to look upon it as a settled fact in spite of the earnest and persistent protest of the people and their manifest disinclination to accept it as final that this Congress composed of representatives from all provinces of this country desires earnestly to impress upon the British Parliament and the present Liberal Government that it will be not only just but expedient to reverse or modify partition in such a manner as to keep the entire Bengali speaking community under one undivided administration and thus to restore contentment to so important a province as Bengal."

Proposed by Khaja Atikulla of Dacca, seconded by Mr. Surendranath Banerjee, supported by the Maharaja of Nattore, Mr. R. N. Mudholoker Amraoti, Mr. Perraju, Madras.

EIGHT RESOLUTION.

BENGAL BOYCOTT.

That having regard to the fact that people of this country have little or no voice in its administration and that their representations to Government do not receive due consideration, this Congress is of opinion that the boycott movement inaugarated in Bengal by way of protest against Partition of that province was and is legitimate.

Proposed by Mr. Ambica C. H. Muzumdar, Bengal, seconded by Mr. N. K. Agashe, Satara.

11TH RESOLUTION.

EDUCATION.

"This Congress repeats its protest against the policy of Government in respect of the high and secondary education as being one of officialising governing bodies of the Universities and restricting the spread of education; that the Congress is of opinion that Government should take immediate steps for (1) making primary education free and gradually compulsory all over the country; (2) assigning larger sums of money to secondary education, special encouragement being given where necessary to educationally back ward classes; (3) making existing Universities more free from official control and providing them with sufficient means to take up the work of teaching; (4) making adequate provisions for technical education in different provinces having regard to local requirements."

Proposed by Dewan Bahadur at Balal Sakarlal, Ahmedabad, seconded by Mr. Raghubar Dyal, Punjab, and supported by Mr. Karmakaron Menon, Madras Mr. M. K Padhye, C. P., Mr. S. V. Khare, Nasik, Mr. Harshchunder Vissendas, Scinde, Mr. G. A. Patil, Guzerat.

12TH RESOLUTION.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"That in the opinion of this Congress the time has arrived for the people all over the country earnestly to take up the question of National Education for both boys and girls and organise a system of education, literary, scientific and technical, suited to the requirements of the country on national lines and under national control."

Proposed by Mr. Hirendra Nath Aulta, Bengal, seconded by Mr. P. Venkatappaya, Madras Supported by Mr. S. K. Nair, Madras, T. R. C. V. Vaidya, Bombay, Mr. J. N. Roy, Bengal, Professor V. G. Bijapurkar, Bombay, Moulvi Sadi.

At the Congress to-day it was past midday when the President arrived and it may be significant or not of the attitude of the Extremists, but the welcome was distinctly less enthusiastic than at the previous assemblies The Maharaja of Baroda with the Maharani were amongst the visitors as well as Mr. Samuel Smith and Mr. Whitnack, a Member of the American Senate.

Its Former Sittings.

INCLUDING the present, there have been in all twenty-two annual sittings of the Indian National Congress since it was established in the year 1885. The names of the presidents and the places where the sittings were held were as follows: It will be seen that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji presided over the Congress in three years, the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee in two, and Mr. Surendranath Banerjee also in two years:—1. 1885, Bombay, W. C. Bonnerjee. 2. 1886 Calcutta, Mr. Dadabhai Naoreji. 3. 1887, Madras, Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee. 4. 1888, Allahabad, Mr. George Yule. 5. 1889, Bombay, Sir William Wedderburn. 6. 1890, Calcutta, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta. 7. 1891, Nagpur, the Hon. Mr. P. Ananda Charlu. 8. 1892, Allahabad, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee. 9. 1893, Lahore, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. 10. 1894, Madras, Mr. Alfred Webb. 11. 1895, Poona, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. 12. 1896, Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani. 13. 1897, Ommeravatee, the Hon. Mr. Sankaru Nyer. 14. 1898, Madras, Mr. Ananda Mohun Bhose. 15. 1899, Lucknow, Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt. 16. 1900, Lahore, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar. 17. 1901, Calcutta, Mr. D. E. Wacha. 18. 1902, Ahmedabad, Mr. Surendranath Banerjee. 19. 1903, Madras, Mr. Lalmohan, Ghose. 20. 1904, Bombay, Sir Henry Cotton. 21. 1905, Benares, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale. 22. 1906, Calcutta, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

The All India Temperance Conference meet in the Congress Pandal to-morrow. Nearly three hundred Delegates appointed by recognised organisations will be present as well as Mr. Naoroji and Mr. Gokhale.

SALVATION ARMY WORK IN INDIA.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker Interviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 28,

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, the founder of the Salvation Army in India and Foreign Secretary of the Army work, arrived in Madras to-day on a Tour of inspection of the Army's work in India. Interviewed by a representative of the *Madras Mail* Mr. Booth-Tucker said he had a number of schemes which he proposed to discuss with the Viceroy and Provincial Governments. They include a scheme under which the Salvation Army which has won the confidence of Government and the people in India, will undertake the work of the organisation of inland emigration in India by transferring the surplus population from congested districts to the waste lands and centres where labour is scarce. Another in which the Salvation Army will utilise its ready-made organisation for the purpose of emigration scheme for settling the natives of India on land in Central and East Africa and other tropical and sub-tropical lands within the British Empire which are unsuitable for white men. A third scheme is for establishing Village Banks in India. The Army has already established two such banks in India which are working successfully.

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

Leave for South Africa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDNT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 28.

The following Valedictory appears in to-day's divisional orders:—After continuous service extending over 15 years in India the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders are leaving for South Africa: the last three years of which have been passed in the sixth Poona Division. The General Officer Commanding wishes to place on record the high character which the battalion has borne throughout their tour of Indian service and is confident that they will maintain their good record in their new Command. He wishes them good-bye and good luck.

VILLAGE PANCHAYETS FOR PATIALA.

Major Popham Young's Scheme.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 28.

Major Popham Young, C. I. E., Settlement Commissioner of the Patiala State, who for a long time past has been labouring strenuously to revive old fashioned Panchayets or village councils, presented an explanatory statement regarding his project at the Durbar held by the Maharaja in the Palace at Patiala, in course of which he said:—

"It is not necessary for me to expatiate upon the evils which are attendant upon excessive litigation when the assistance of courts of law is invoked for the settlement of disputes, by which the simplest issues are apt to become involved, and, when the disputants are ignorant people incapable of understanding legal technicalities, It too often happens that the Law and Equity are found to be at variance. It has long been the wish of many of those who have most deeply studied the various problems which have arisen owing to the introduction into India of methods of administration borrowed from the West that some attempt should be made to fall back on the old Panchayat system which may be said to be indigenous to this country, but the difficulty of combining such a system with the more complex one which admittedly it could never replace has hitherto at any rate, so far as northern India is concerned, prevented any practical effect being given to these aspirations. It is inevitable that as simple people become more and more sophisticated, as the value of property increases and as the relations between men become more complicated legal machinery must become more and more intricate and, incidentally, more expensive

The council of Regency of the Patiala State, having at heart the interests of the 15 lakhs of human beings who constitute your Highness's subjects, decided some four years ago that it would at least be worth while making an experiment in the direction of the establishment of panchayats in order that it might be practically demonstrated whether locally constituted tribunals vested with the requisite authority could usefully intervene as courts of conciliation and arbitration between despatants and the law. It is because the experiment thus inaugrated has proved successful, even beyond the expectation of those responsible for its inception, that your Highness has been asked to confer distinction upon those who have laboured to bring about this happy result. There are now panchayats, numbering 76 in all, in every tahsil of the State except Pinjor. In round numbers 50,000 cases have been instituted in Panchayat courts and 45,000 have been disposed of the money value of the claims this dealt with being considerably over 60 lakhs of rupees. In the majority of cases the panchayats have succeeded in bringing the parties to terms and this I regard as the supreme justification of their existence. The parties against whom decrees have been passed have in only a small number of cases exercised their right to challenge the Panchayat decision in the State courts, and the State courts have only differed from the Panchayat in a very few of the cases brought before them. It requires but a small effort of imagination to realise how enormously the people have benefited by the working of these Panchayats during the past few years. It is difficult to estimate the expense which has been saved to those who disputes have been settled by the Panchayet agency; but it must amount to several lakhs of rupees, and apart from the pecuniary gain to the people who have had recourse to the Panchayats, it will be readily understood that the indirect gains are even more valuable, in that so many differences have been settled, so many causes of enmity removed, and so many people enabled to dwell together in enmity who would otherwise have been engaged in the bitterness which litigation engenders.

GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Celebration at Baroda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, DECEMBER 28.

In the course of a quarter of a century His Highness Maharajah Sayajee Rao, the Gaekwar, having devoted great attention to the amelioration of the condition of his subjects and to introducing reforms and improvements in the State in the way of providing educational and industrial institutions it was unanimously resolved at a public meeting held here under the Presidency of the Dewan on the 14th instant, that the Silver Jubilee of His Highness' administration should be celebrated in a befitting manner by erecting the Maharaja's statue and providing such works of public utility as may be decided upon hereafter. When this view a subscription list was opened and a sum of Rs 18,000 has been subscribed so far.

RELIEF RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

There are still a number of persons in receipt of various kinds of relief in Bengal, but in the United Provinces and East Bengal the numbers are inconsiderable, persons receiving gratuitous relief number 1,118 in Muzaffarpur and 19,098 in Darbhanga; on Test Works 313 in Muzaffarpur and 752 in Darbhanga; on relief works 34,553 in Darbhanga.

BOMBAY CROP RETURNS.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 26th of December:—

Slight rain during week in parts Karachi, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Palanpur and Cutch, moderate in Kanara, Poona and Kolhapur and good in Dharwar. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in parts Deccan, Bijapur and Kolhapur. Slight damage to crops by locusts in parts Karachi, Hyderabad Thar and Parkar, and Satara, insects in parts Upper Sind Frontier and Thar and Parkar, and unfavourable winds in Palanpur. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of kharif crops nearly completed and threshing continues. Rabi showing nearing completion. Cotton picking continues in Sind, Deccan and Kathiawar. Supply of drinking water sufficient. Water for irrigatin purposes adequate except in parts Nasik, Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Thar and Parkar, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur Belgaum and Cutch. Fodder-supply sufficient. Quantity of food grains purchasable per rupee in Deccan 23 per cent, less than normal, and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 28.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Major St. Clair Ford, 2nd Battalion and Major Armstrong 1st Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment. The Lieutenant Lamb No. 2 Mountain Battery is appointed Aide de Camp to the Resident at Aden.

On the expiration of the tenure of his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, Eastern Command, Captain H. L. N. Packard is directed to proceed to England.

Captain the Hon. E. Meade 10th Hussars has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Buckinghamshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn 85th Company Royal Garrison Artillery is appointed Commanding Royal Artillery at Aden.

Major Galbraith is posted to No. 85 Company Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain W. S. D. Craven and C. H. Liveing, Royal Field Artillery are posted to the Indian Establishment.

POONA, DECEMBER 28.

The 93rd Highlanders who arrived here three years ago from Port William leave to-night by special troop train for Bombay en route to South Africa.

THE TRANSVAAL CONSTITUTION.

Detailed Scheme.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING TO THE COLONY.

The final details of the new Transvaal Constitution have been made public in a Parliamentary White Paper, giving the text of the Letters Patent. The Constitution passed the Great Seal on Dec. 6.

In a cabled despatch to Lord Selborne on Dec. 10 Lord Elgin says:—

"I am commanded by the King to express through you to the people of the Transvaal his earnest wishes for the peace and prosperity of the country under the new Constitution. I desire to add on behalf of his Majesty's Government that they have advised his Majesty to grant immediate responsible government to the Transvaal, in full confidence that under the free institutions established by the Constitution the prosperity and contentment of the Transvaal and its people will be permanently secured, and with the hope that the steps now taken will in due time lead to the union of the interests of the whole of his Majesty's dominions in South Africa."

The main features of the Constitution have already been outlined in the speeches of his Majesty's Ministers. It provides for:—

An elected Assembly of sixty-nine members.

A nominated Council, which after four years may also be made elective.

Manhood suffrage.

Ministry of not more than six members.

Cessation of Chinese labour on present conditions.

Land Settlement Board terminable in five years or earlier by agreement.

The document begins by recalling the Letters Patent of September 23, 1902, making provision for a Legislative Council, and the Letters Patent of March 31, 1905 providing for the representation of the people of the Colony in the Legislature by elected members. It proceeds to declare the Royal "will and pleasure" regarding the proposals. These latter are:—

THE LEGISLATURE.

In place of the Legislative Council now subsisting there shall be a Legislature consisting of a Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The powers of the Legislative Council now subsisting shall continue in force until the date of the nomination of members for election to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Council shall consist of fifteen members, who shall be summoned in the case of the first Council by the Governor, and if any vacancy shall occur in the said first or in any subsequent Council, a member shall be appointed to fill the said vacancy by the Governor in Council until the completion of the period for which the person in whose place he is appointed would have held office. Members of the Council shall be thirty years of age or upwards, have resided in the Colony for three years, and be qualified as a voter in the Colony.

The Governor in Council may appoint a member to be president of the Council, and may remove him and appoint another in his place, and the president may take part in the debates of the Council. Six members of the Council shall be a quorum.

The members of the first Legislative Council shall hold office for five years, unless before that time a law shall have been passed providing for the election of members of the Legislative Council. When such law has been passed, a fresh Legislative Council shall be summoned by the Governor in Council at the expiration of every five years, until such a law has been passed.

The Legislature may pass a law providing for the election of members of the Legislative Council at any time after four years from the date of the first meeting of the Council.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly shall, save as hereinafter provided, consist of sixty-nine members, who shall be elected by the voters in the electoral divisions defined and named by the Commissioners appointed by the Governor under Transvaal Government Notice No. 788 of 1906. A list of the electoral divisions, when defined and named as aforesaid, shall be proclaimed by the Governor in the *Gazette*, and each such division shall return one member of the Legislative Assembly.

Every white male British subject of the age of twenty-one years and upwards who is not subject to the disqualifications specified, shall be entitled to be registered and vote at any election of members of the Legislative Assembly; but no person belonging to the regular forces, on full pay, shall be entitled to be registered or vote.

Every voter must have resided in the Transvaal for not less than six months before the commencement of the framing of a general register of voters, and be *bona fide* residing in the electoral division for which he claims to be registered. Temporary absence from the Colony during the qualifying period shall not disqualify.

Disqualifications are conviction for treason or murder, unless a free pardon has been obtained, and conviction and imprisonment without the option of a fine, if the imprisonment shall not have expired at least three years before the date of the commencement of the framing of the register. Relief from public funds also disqualifies, treatment without payment in an hospital not constituting such relief.

The voters at the first elections shall be the persons whose names appear on the list framed under the provisions of the Order in Council, 1906, and thereafter registers for each electoral division shall be compiled. There shall be biennial registration of voters in each division, the first commencing in December 1908, and after every alternate biennial registration the Colony will be redivided into electoral divisions. A schedule gives the regulations, which the Commissioners charged with the redivision shall observe.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Qualified voters in any electoral division shall be qualified for election to the Legislative Assembly. Those ineligible are persons [other than Ministers] holding offices of profit under the Crown in the Colony, unrehabilitated insolvents, persons with estates in liquidation, and persons of unsound mind.

At the first meeting of the Legislative Assembly a Speaker is to be elected, whose seat shall thereupon become vacant, and he shall not be a member of the Assembly while Speaker. The quorum of the Assembly shall be twenty-one members.

There shall be a session of the Legislature once at least every year, the first within six months of the date when the Letters Patent take effect. The sessions shall be held in Pretoria, "until otherwise directed by law." The Governor may prorogue and dissolve the Legislature by proclamation "whenever he thinks fit."

The Governor shall dissolve the Legislative Assembly and any elected Legislative Council at the expiration of five years from the date of its election.

The Governor may transmit to the Legislature Council of the Legislative Assembly the draft of any Bill which it may appear desirable to him to introduce.

Members of the Legislature shall take the oath of allegiance, or make an affirmation. The Speaker shall have a casting vote only. A member's seat shall become vacant if he fails to give attendance during a whole session, and on several other grounds set out in the Constitution.

Standing Rules of Orders shall be adopted by the two Houses in their first session. The debates shall be conducted in English or Dutch.

The payment of members shall be at the rate of 150*l.* per session, with 2*l.* for every day on which they have attended, but for any one session payment shall not exceed 300*l.*

SUBJECTS RESERVED.

Matters reserved by the Letters Patent are laws which subject persons not of European birth or descent to disabilities to which persons of European birth are not also subject, and laws repealing provisions of the Letters Patent.

And whereas it is Our will and pleasure that all persons within Our dominions shall be free from any conditions of employment or residence of a servile character, the Governor shall reserve any law providing for the introduction under contract, indenture, or license of labourers into the Colony from places outside South Africa.

Within four months after the commencement of the Letters Patent the Governor may designate not more than six offices to be offices of Ministers. Acceptance of office shall not vacate a member's seat. Ministers shall have the right to sit and speak in both Houses, but shall vote only in the Council or Assembly (as the case may be) of which he is a member.

The judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall not be removed except on an address from the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly. The remuneration and commissions of the present judges shall continue as before.

The Intercolonial Council is continued as heretofore.

LABOUR ORDINANCES.

From and after the commencement of these Our Letters Patent no license shall be issued for the introduction of labourers into the Colony under the provisions of the Ordinance intituled the "Labour Importation Ordinance, 1904," and no contract made under the authority thereof shall be renewed after the said date.

Upon the termination of the period of one year from the date of the first meeting of the Legislature the Ordinance of the Colony intituled the "Labour Importation Ordinance, 1904," and all ordinances amending the same, and all rules and regulations made under the authority of the said Ordinances, shall be repealed and cease to have effect within the Colony, and the system of labour deriving effect from the said Ordinance rules, and regulations shall accordingly be determined.

The Legislature of the Colony may by any law or laws accelerate the determination of the said system of labour or regulate the same, subject to the conditions of these Our Letters Patent, and provide for all such matters as it may be necessary to provide for in consequence of the provisions of this section, and for carrying into effect the declarations and enactments of these Our Letters Patent in that behalf.

The Governor shall continue to exercise the power now vested in him of Paramount Chief.

No lands which have been, or may hereafter be, set aside for the occupation of natives shall be alienated or in any way diverted from the purposes for which they are set apart otherwise than in accordance with a law passed by the Legislature.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

A Board, to be called the Transvaal Land Settlement Board, shall be established, "for the purpose of exercising and the discharging, in respect of the lands hereinafter mentioned and persons in occupation of them the rights and duties conferred and imposed upon the Government of the Colony of any member thereof by any law of the Colony or by any agreement between such persons and the Government." The Board shall consist of three members resident in the Colony.

In other schedules are given the regulations as to the registration of voters and for the redivision of the Colony for electoral purposes.

In Schedule IV the charges on the Consolidated Revenue are given as 8,000*l.* for the Governor and 22,000*l.* for the judges of the Supreme Court. In Schedule V the following pensions to retired officers are provided for: Sir Richard Solomon, Attorney-General, 1,000*l.*; Mr. Patrick Duncan, Colonial Secretary, 450*l*; Sir Godfrey Lagden, Commissioners of Native Affairs, 450*l*; Mr. Adam Jamieson, Commissioner of Lands, 300*l*.

THE FRENCH CONSULAR SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your journal's issue of to-day, I read about French Consular Reform, that "in 1898 when the Office National was opened, it was decided to hold an annual examination for the Consular Service."

I beg to point out that if the "Office National du Commerce Exterieur de la France" was created in 1898 the first Consular competition registered was held in 1868.

Since 1880 the subjects for examination conceived in the very lines the *Bombay Gazette* mentions today were identical, as they are still now, for the diplomatical and consular careers. There, as now, moreover, the diplomatical and Consular examination could only be approached by such candidates who were already Masters of Arts or of Law or furnished with some other diploma of the kind.—Yours, &c.,

CH. BARRET.
Consul for France.

[A printer's error caused a 9 to appear instead of a 6 thus altering the truth of the statement to which our correspondent draws attention.—Ed. "B. G."

THE CURE OF LEPROSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your yesterday's issue that physicians in Louisiana have begun to study leprosy and try to discover a remedy for the cure of the disease. The late Dr. Bhau Daji, who was an eminent physician in Bombay, made researches in Indian medicine and, after a great deal of patience and perseverance, discovered a specific for the cure of leprosy. A Society composed of European, Hindu, and Parsi physicians was formed in 1869 to collect information on this disease and test the specific discovered by Dr. Bhau. These physicians got a few lepers in the J. J. Hospital entrusted to his care and after satisfying themselves as to the efficacy of the specific they sent a report of his cures and treatment to the then Secretary of State for India, the Duke of Argyle who sent a letter to Dr. Bhau congratulating him on the success he had met with.

Dr. Bhau's neice, Manakbai Laud, who knows English Marathi and Gujrathi remarkably well, is a specialist in the cure of leprosy and knows the secrets of the specific and the system of treatment. She has treated cases of leprosy for more than twenty years and succeeded in curing most of them. As physicians in Louisiana have been exerting themselves to discover a remedy for the cure of the disease, I suggest that they should communicate with Manakbai Laud and try the specific discovered by such a physician of eminence and wide fame whose scientific knowledge and scholarship is acknowledged by men like Professor Maxmuller, Dr. Thibaut, Ph. D., the Honorable Mr. James Gibbs, the Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Sir Richard Temple and others.—Yours, &c.

C.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 14TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon, with the English Mails of the 14th December. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Beech, Mr F
Blunt, Mr L
Carne, Mr F
Draper, Miss
Goddard, Mr G
Haddrell Miss A
Oliebard, Mr E N
Samaja Rev S A and Mrs
Wilkinson, Mr A C

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anstruther, Capt, R A
Burrows, Miss F
Cartwright, Mr L W
Channer, Dr B G
Carrington, Mr F J
Cowell, Mr J L
Charcuzzow, Mr L
Dentiv, Major G W and Mrs
Dymond, Miss E
Dymond, Mr
Fleiheim, Mr H
Fleiheim, Mr E
Geyer, Mr G H
Hirst, Mr W A and Mrs
Hopman, Mr and Mrs and child
Huddleston, Mr C G
Hoare, Mr L du B
Johnston, Mr J C R
Jacob, Mr H F D
Kepping, Mr T
Kolgathy, Mr A P
Low, Mr and Mrs A
Lyall, Mr W H
Muller, Professor O V
McLeod, Mr O B
Macdonald, Mr G S J
O'Donnell, Dr T J
Robinson, Mr J M
Strong, Mr R P W
Stevenson, Mrs
Selser, Mr
Spencer, Capt E W
Tweedie, Mr A P
Tweedie, Mr H F
Tweedie, Mrs M
Warhiser, Lt Col D P
Watson, Mr K

FROM BRINDISI.

Clarke, Mr F W
Guest, Mr H W
Kodsson, Mr K

FROM PORT SAID.

Corrgan, Dr C
Chapman, Major D P
Hitchcock Rev,
Kiddle, Mr S
Seymour, Mr H

FOR KARACHI.

Davis Mr W S
Hodges, Mr R W

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers booked to proceed to Marseilles and London by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Caledonia," Captain C. H. S. Tocque, sail

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(CONCLUDED.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

Introduced by that most obliging of M. P.'s and accompanied by Dr. John Pollen, C. I. E., the Nawab of Radhanpur visited the Houses of Parliament on Tuesday and was much interested in the proceedings. In the Commons by special invitation of the Speaker (the Right Hon. J. W. Lowther) His Highness and Dr. Pollen were accommodated with seats in the Ambassador's Gallery—a privilege only extended to very distinguished visitors.

For the credit of the Legislature it is as well that the Nawab's visit to the "Gilded Chamber" took place on the afternoon if the incident to which the terrible Mr. Will Crooks has been calling attention really did occur. In the Commons on Wednesday when the time came for putting urgent questions arrived Mr. Crooks rose and before the Speaker could stop him proceeded to ask Mr. Harcourt as First Commissioner of Works whether it was a fact that in the course of the debate in the House of Lords on Tuesday night the attendants had to remove a peer who was obviously intoxicated and whether another noble Lord who took part in the discussion on the Merchant Shipping Bill was suffering from over indulgence in drink. Mr. Harcourt sat motionless but amidst the indignant cries of order that Mr. Crooks's question evoked the Speaker rose and with a smile on his countenance observed :—"The hon. member has not submitted this question to me. It does not appear to me to come within the rules of urgency in any way. Above the roars of laughter which greeted these words a Nationalist member was heard to exclaim "But it was urgent last night." At the risk of being summoned to the bar for breach of privilege I venture to remark that people who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Apropos I may recall the story—a perfectly true one I believe—that was told of two well known members of the House of Commons who have joined a greater majority than that of the present Government—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett and Dr. Tanner. One evening after dinner, of course in the lobby, Dr. Tanner accosted the pride of Sheffield by saying to him "Ashmead-Burtlett you are a d——d fool." "Don't address me Sir," replied Sir Ellis "you are drunk." "Yes I am drunk" was the swift and stinging rejoinder" but to-morrow morning I shall be sober, but you will still be a d——d fool."

The new House of Commons whatever may be its merits is decidedly rough and ill mannered, but its roughness and bad manners are not tempered to the fastidious by the gleams of wit that often hightened Dr. Tanner's personalities. But Dr. Tanner could be very rude. I recollect on one occasion being on the members' lobby when a Conservative member whose name is particularly well known came out in a white heat of passion. I asked him what was the matter. "Oh, that fellow Tanner had the impertinence to shout to me "Shut up, Smith Jones." That of course was not the name but it will serve. "For two pins" proceeded the irate member "I would punch the scoundrel's head." If the gentlemen of the Press whose duty it is as the Prime Minister put it to assail members at every step for the sake of pumping them for information were to tell all they know they could unfold many strange tales.

The remark of the Premier to which I have referred was made in the course of one of those rather frequent outcries about the "premature" publication of official documents. The document in question this time was the report of the Select Committee on Housing of the Working Classes and the offender the *Times* lobbyist. The excitable Mr. Swift MacNeill made the egregious suggestion that if "these instances of misconduct" were repeated the representatives of the *Times* should be excluded from the Press Gallery! If anybody deserves punishment for "these instances of misconduct" it is the members of the Select Committees who give early information to their pet lobbyists; but what does it matter if when a report is finally passed its contents are made known to the public before the actual report is issued to members. The latter think too much of their privileges, and not enough of the public. The public are more important than their representatives.

OUR KATHIAWAR LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, DECEMBER 24.

THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual "Old Boys Gathering" of the College commenced on the 20th, and was continued for three days. Compared with past gatherings it was a tame affair, since only all the small fry attended. The only prominent Kumar was Kumar Shri Ranjit Singhji, but he did not take part in the gathering being unwell.

The following "Old Boys" had turned up to take part in the sports :—Raval-Khachor of Jasdan, Bawa Walla of Wudia, Gigamalla of Hadala, Bhimawalla, of Bilkha, Jorawarsinghji of Bhownagar, (who is a Commissioned Officer having passed out of the Cadet Corps, and is in the service of the Bhownagar State as Commanding Officer, Bhownagar Imperial Service troops, Jivansinhji of Wudhwan, Zahardastkhanji of Palanpore, Zaukhan of Dasada, Lakhajiraj of Rajkot (at present in the Cadet Corps), Ramwalla of Bagasra, Harisinhji of Gadka, Wallera Walla of Bilkha, Najesinhji of Lattu and Bhojiraj of Jalia Devani.

The important event on the card was a cricket match which was played for two days and resulted in a win for the Present Kumars. The following are the scores :—

PAST KUMARS.

	1st Innings	2nd Innings
Najubha	4	0
Bhujraj	0	21
Lakhajiraj	33	22
Joramarsinhji	3	0
Rammalla	7	3
Luxmonwalla	0	30
Harisinhji	5	6
Jivansinhji	0	6
Bawa Walla	0	1
Ravat Khachar	0	1
Kanthadwalla	15 not out	8
Extras	8	34
Total	75	132

PRESENT KUMARS.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Gulamjilani	0	21
Abdul Majid Khan	2	4
Raningwalla	0	5
Kamaludin Khan	1	25
Bhanmalla	2	6
Madhavrao	6	19 not out
Ureawalla	45	9
Ahmad Khan	1	did not bat
Prakramsinhji	7	4 not out
Ramwalla	11	did not bat
Umedsinhji	7	
Extras	18	7
Total...	106	100

The following events were keenly contested, though most of the "Old Boys" were out of practice.

The Shooting Competition was won by the Past Kumars by 40 points.

In Tennis the Present Kumars won in three sets, and lost only one.

Tent-pegging (in Section) Present won.

Tent-pegging (in Single) Past won.

The Foot-ball match was won by the Present Kumars by 4 goals.

The Tug of War was also decided in favour of the Present Kumars.

H. E. the Governor is likely to cruise in the Arabian Sea and might visit some of the Kathiawar Ports.

On the 20th the boys and girls of the Irish Presbyterian Orphanage at Rajkot were entertained to a successful Christmas-tree Fete by Miss A. H. Irwin who for the last twelve years has devoted herself to the useful and charitable work of reclaiming waifs and seen settled in life many of the waifs brought up by her.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE DECLINE OF GROUND-NUT CULTIVATION.

THE following is a report on the decline in the area of cultivation of ground-nut issued by the Revenue Department.

Letter from the Director of Agriculture, dated 21st September :—

"I have the honour to invite attention to paragraph 23 of my annual report for 1904-1905, and to the remarks in paragraph 1 of Government Resolution dated 3rd May with reference to the decline in the area of cultivation of ground-nut. This question has attracted much attention for a series of years. I append copies of letter, dated 14th July 1905, of the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, and letter of 4th August 1905, from the Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India, and letter dated 20th December 1905, from the Deputy Director of Agriculture, and also invite attention to bulletin of 1899 of the Department of Agriculture, Madras, and Kew Bulletin 180 of 1901, where the situation in both Madras and Bombay is described. The appended statement gives figures of cultivation in the principal districts which grow this crop for the last ten years.

It is impossible to state definitely to what causes the decrease in Bombay may be ascribed or the increase in Madras. But since it appears that the increase in Madras whether attributable or not to the change of variety of ground-nut grown, is at any rate coincident with such a change, it is worthwhile to renew the attempts previously made to introduce a new variety. The weak points in the efforts previously made lie in the want of an agency to observe the results of the experiments undertaken by the rayats. In order to obtain reliable information regarding the results of future efforts, it is necessary that the officer who distributes the seed should also visit the fields at the time of harvest.

Dr. E. J. Butler, Cryptogamic Botanist to the Government of India, has stated his opinion that the 'Tika' disease is due both to the infected seed and infected soil; but having observed that the disease causes most of the damage late in the monsoon he is of opinion that it may be checked by the cultivation of early ripening varieties. The differences between the periods of ripening of the various varieties are very great. Spanish and small Japanese nuts on Surat Farm have ripened in four months and on the Manjri Farm in 3 1/4 months. Pondicherry variety has ripened in 4 1/2 months, whereas the ordinary local indigenous variety requires 5 to 6 months. The substitution of these new varieties for the local variety is however not an easy problem for several reasons.

"The greater part of the nuts grown are consumed locally, and for local consumption the cultivators prefer the sweeter and less oily taste of the indigenous variety, and the price, of the indigenous variety rules higher than that of the foreign variety and further, as I have reported before, the former varieties are liable to the attacks of pigs, jackals and birds.

In the course of May and June last I obtained from Messrs. Ralli Brothers 3 tons of Pondicherry ground-nut and distributed them in the following districts and talukas under the advice of Mr. Fletcher and through the agency of Mr. Kelker :—Satara District, Taluka Patan and Karad; Nasik District, Taluka Niphad and Sinnar; Poona District, Taluka Khed.

"Attempts were made to obtain Spanish and Japanese pea-nuts from the Chamber of Commerce, but it was not possible to make arrangements for some time.

It was proposed that Mr. Fletcher should make a detailed survey of the ground-nut area in the months of April and May (vide Government Resolution No. 3862, dated 20th April last, Revenue Department) but he was unable to undertake this duty owing to ill-health.

I am requesting the Deputy Director to make timely arrangements to procure seed from America, Japan and Pondicherry to the amount of 5 tons from each before the month of May 1906. At a seed rate of 60lbs. per acre, this distribution would supply sufficient seed for 560 acres. The germinating power of the seed obtained from Pondicherry this year was found to be defective. Arrangements should be made to test it thoroughly before distribution."

Resolution.—The proceeding reported in paragraph 7 of the Director's letter is approved. He should be requested to report the results of the experiments in his annual report in due course.

The following is a letter datad July 1905, sent to the Director of Land Record and Agriculture of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the subject :—

Sir,—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce are much concerned at the marked and steady decline in recent years in the exports of ground-nuts from this Presidency. The largest export took place in the year 1894-1905, when 78,488 tons were despatched to foreign ports from Bombay alone. Since then the figures have rapidly fallen to 2,890 tons during 1902, 1903, and at this moment this once important trade may be considered as practically extinct.

The Committee of the Chamber addressed your Department on the above subject, in the first instance on the 21st December 1900, and subsequently on the 31st January 1901, 17th October 1901, 17th January 1902, and, lastly, on the 4th May 1903. The contents of the above communications show that the Committee viewed with alarm the gradual failure of the ground-nut crop, which they believed was due to a considerable extent to the degeneration of the seed; and the expediency of importing a new and better quality of Mozambique and Senegambia seed was advocated, with the suggestion that these seeds should be largely distributed in the districts that originally so successfully produced the crop. It was pointed out that fresh imported seed yielded from 5 to 6 per cent more oil than the indigenous variety, and the advisability was suggested of importing and distributing such seed as had already succeeded, rather than awaiting the results of further experiments which may possibly discover some other seed of only slightly better quality. Further, on two separate occasions the Committee conveyed to Government offers made by Messrs Ralli Brothers of Bombay, to import any quantity of Mozambique and Senegambia seed that may be needed for purposes of distribution.

In reply to these various communications my Committee were informed that your Department had already distributed some seed, but that you were still inclined to put off the importation and distribution of large quantities till the results of other foreign varieties under trial were definitely known, and that it was considered necessary before proceeding further to thoroughly study the injurious "tika" disease and find some real remedy for it. And you attributed the decline of the ground-nut trade not only to disease and to exhaustion of the soil, but also to the restricted areas and reduced outturn consequent upon unfavourable seasons, and the large use of ground-nuts in the manufacture of oil for local consumption.

All this valuable information has deeply interested the Chamber in the successful cultivation of so important a commodity, and my Committee are of opinion that with some fostering care the former flourishing trade might still be revived and even surpassed in the near future. I have therefore been instructed to approach you again on the subject and to renew the offer of Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co. to import any quantity of foreign seed that may be considered necessary for general distribution to village cultivators.

In conclusion, my Committee would be greatly obliged if you would be so good as to furnish them with any information regarding the present condition and future prospects of the crop—the results of more recent experiments by your Department and the views of Government on the question of further encouraging the extension of ground-nut cultivation in the Bombay Presidency and other suitable localities in Southern India.

Warm, Debilitating Weather

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling.

They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady who recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this "*wonderful medicine*":

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

THE BEST FRIENDS OF PE-RU-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Pe-ru-na Should Be Kept In Every Household

Where There Are Little Children.

Peruna should be kept in the house all the time. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to a drug store. But, have Peruna on hand—accept no substitute.

Children are especially liable to acute catarrh. Indeed, most of the affections of childhood are catarrh.

All forms of sore throat, quinsy, croup, hoarseness, laryngitis, etc., are but different phases of catarrh.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotic of any kind. Peruna, if taken according to printed directions, is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. It does not produce temporary results, but it is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh.

Mrs. F. Brockman, 813 Meade street, Appleton, Wis., writes:

"I have never had a return of the catarrh, which had made me so miserable and unhappy before I began taking Peruna.

"I would not be without it in the house, now.

"I have a baby boy, two years old, to whom I give Peruna for a cold, and my husband also takes Peruna.

"I thank you and wish you well."—Mrs. F. Brockman.

No Doctor Required.

Mr. Edward Otto, 927 De Soto street, St. Paul, Minn., writes:

"I cannot say enough for Peruna. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctored with three or four different doctors and they did not seem to do him any good.

"We gave up hopes of cure, and so did they, but we pulled him through on Peruna.

"We had several doctors and they said they could do no more for him, so we tried Peruna as a last resort, and that did the work. Since then we keep it in the house all the time, and no doctor is required."—Edward Otto.

There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years.

Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any narcotics.

The Benefit Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Pe-ru-na Can Never Be Put Into Words.

The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded.

But at least this much can be said that the coming generation owes a great debt to Peruna, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting disease, thus blasting the whole career of the individual.

The mothers who are bringing up their children to-day to believe in Peruna are speaking from their experience.

These children brought up to believe in Peruna from the start, will, when they become heads of families themselves, use Peruna with unquestioning faith.

A Child's Life Saved.

Mr. G. H. Farmer, New Martinsville, W. Va., writes:

"Our little son, Harry, is well and healthy now and we think if we do as you directed us, he will keep his health and grow strong.

"We know that our little son's life was saved by your wonderful medicine, Peruna, and we shall always praise Peruna and use it in our family when needed.

"Should we have any more catarrhal trouble in our family, we shall always write to you for treatment."

—G. H. Farmer.

Medical Advice.

For free medical advice, address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

All correspondence held strictly confidential.

When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones

It Is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers even more than the child who happens to be sick.

Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family.

The mother looks forward with dread to the torrid heat of summer, thinking of her children and the many liabilities to disease that are before them.

Spring and summer are sure to bring ailments, especially among the little folks.

It does not take a mother very long to discover that Peruna is the best friend she has in time of illness among the children.

A Multitude of Mothers

Have discovered that Peruna is their stand-by, and that in many of the ailments of spring and summer to which the children are subjected, Peruna is the remedy that will generally quickly relieve.

Whether it is spring fever or stomach derangement, whether it is indigestion or bowel disease, a catarrhal congestion of the mucous surfaces is the cause.

Peruna quickly relieves this condition of the mucous membranes. Its operation is prompt, the children do not dislike to take the medicine, it has no deleterious effects in any part of the body.

It simply removes the cause of the disagreeable symptoms and restores the health.

Every mother who has not tried Peruna in her family should familiarize herself with Dr. Hartman's booklet, The Ills of Life. This booklet should be in every family. It gives most valuable advice as to the use of Peruna for the various catarrhal diseases so general to-day.

Peruna is a household remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic.

The mothers all over the United States are the best friends that Peruna has.

Mrs. J. C. Sterling, 133 Brown Avenue, Norfolk, Va., writes:

"My little boy, Meredith, suffered with indigestion so badly he could not eat anything without it making him very sick, so I thought (as many others have) that I would try Peruna, and it worked like a charm.

"Now he eats anything he wishes, and I would not be without it for anything.

"My other little boy, Alfred, two and a half years old, has taken it and received as much benefit from Peruna as his brother.

"I hope my testimonial may be of some benefit to others, as I feel as though I cannot praise it enough."—Mrs. J. C. Sterling.

Mr. Howard Andrew Sterner, Muddy Creek, Pa., writes:

"I have Peruna in my house all the time and won't be without it. It is good for children when they take a cold or croup. It cured my baby boy of croup.

"I have introduced Peruna into six families since I received your last letter, and four have seen relief already."

—Howard Andrew Sterner.

Pe-ru-na Protects the Entire Household.

As soon as the value of Peruna is appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of catarrh will be prevented.

The Mothers Hold Pe-ru-na in High Esteem,

Not only because it has cured them of their various ailments, but because it promptly rescues the children from the throes and grasp of catarrhal diseases.

We have in our files many testimonials from mothers whose children have been cured by Peruna. However, the large majority of mothers who use Peruna, we never hear from.

But we do hear from a great number of mothers who are so overjoyed at some special good they have received from Peruna that they cannot restrain their enthusiasm. They are anxious to share these benefits with other mothers.

For special directions, everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

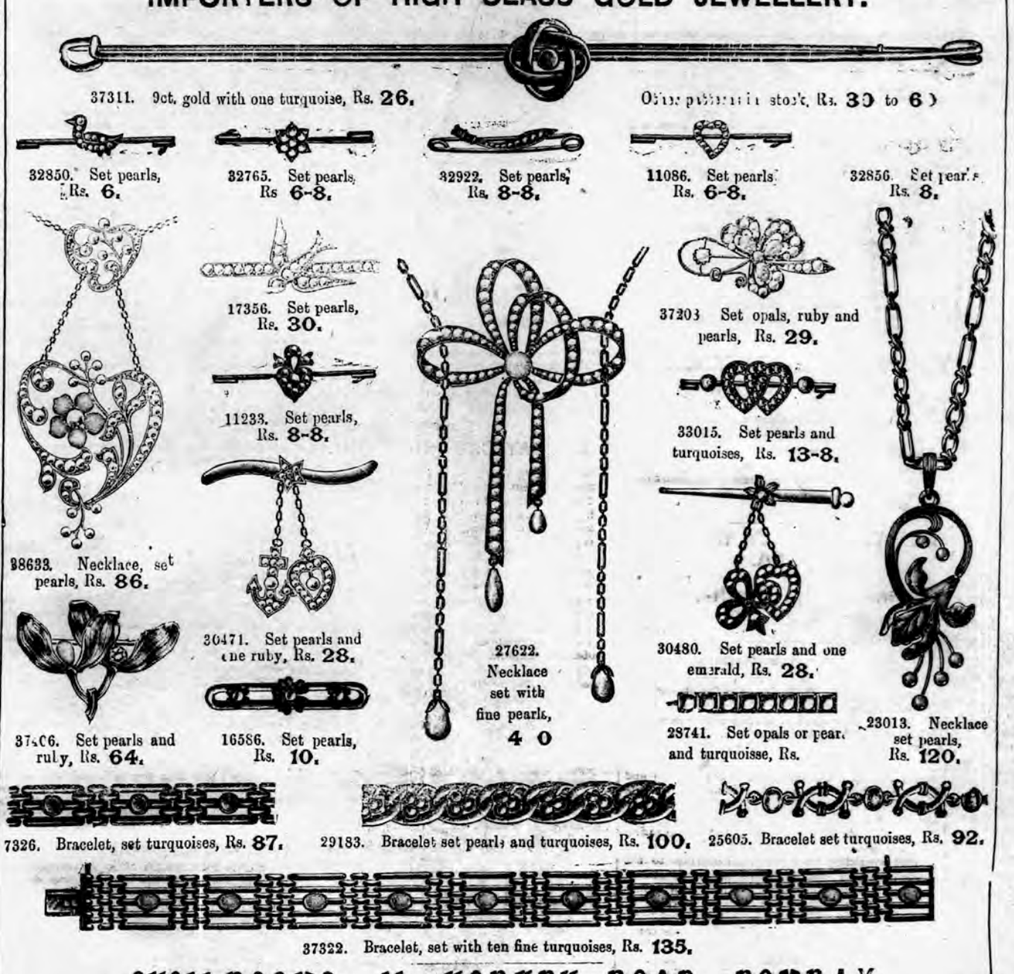
Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman, and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay :

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.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Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 60
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37203 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
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30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37206. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
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23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

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The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, ——etc.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.——

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE AND SUPPLIED DIRECT TO

H.M. The Queen of Greece
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H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece writes :—"Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene,' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction."

MRS. LANGTRY writes: "Previous to using 'Harlene' my hair had become brittle, and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for eighteen months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend 'Harlene' too highly."

H.I.H. The Grand Duchess George of Russia writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent to H.I.H. when Princess Marie of Greece."

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

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"The Oldest Essence Distillers in the World."

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Recipes and full information for the manufacture of Aerated Waters free with first order.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they find on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose will be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores or free by Post from MARTIN, pharm. Chemist, ROUEN, FRANCE.

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Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT

Gold Capsule.

SECOND TO NONE.

Obtainable Everywhere.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES.

IF Christmas boxes are really to disappear after this year—a statement which one can scarcely credit—there will be a rush this month by the licensed blackmailers. It is not until the present season that the householder realises to how many people he is indebted. Apart from those on the pounce whom he meets during his business day, there is an army of supplicants investing his house. There are the postman and the policeman who dozes on the beat: the man who reads the record of the meters for the gas and electric light; the dustman, the newsagent, the carrier, the staff at the railway station, various cabmen, bus and tram employees on certain routes, and a score of others who during December gleam and smile and "oblige" in manner quite unwonted. A man must be a brute or a hero to withstand their blandishments.

THE KING AND "TIPS."

Probably it will be found that the new Act has nothing to do with the giving of Christmas-boxes by the householder. In so far as it touches domestic economy, it is meant to stop servants receiving gifts at the hands of their masters' tradespeople, rather than to spare the pocket of the master himself. King Edward, when a young man with his house newly established, solved the problem himself without the aid of any Act of Parliament. He caused a circular to be issued to all whom it concerned. "Concluding," he said, "that every tradesman would lend his co-operation in putting down such a practice—dishonest in itself, and equally prejudicial to the interests of his employer and himself—he has directed to discharge from his service any servant who may receive, and to cease employing any tradesman who may pay, such a percentage: or who may make a present of any kind in consideration of his Royal Highness's custom." If the same rule could have been applied to the business dealings of the country generally we should not have needed the queer little Act whose meaning and scope are so thoroughly puzzling to everybody.

A "HOT UN."

A little girl from the North Countree has just been taken for the first time a theatre. She is a child who would charm the heart of Mr. Pett Ridge—provided that he could understand the dialect into which in moments of excitement she lapses. The play, a melodrama, appealed intensely to her young imagination, and she was almost breathless with excitement. A blase aunt, turning to an adult companion, whispered, "isn't the theatre cold?" she whispered, pointing to the players "Ee, auntie The child leaned towards the lady. "Ee, auntie," just watch them. That'll make thee sweat!" They glanced at the eager face of the child. It was streaming with perspiration. To her the play was bitter, for purposes of circulation, than any artificial heating system, and she interpreted its psychological effects as entirely physical."

LONELY LIVES.

Within the past few days we have had more stories of misers in our midst than several previous years have afforded. We have still many representatives of the class whence in earlier days the hermits and alchemists were drawn. Some day the papers will have to print the news of a very strange woman's death. She is the last representative of a great commercial house whose name is known throughout the country. She is rich and old and decrepit, and to look at her one would imagine that not a sixpence stood between her and the workhouse. She lives in a great old country mansion, as isolated from the world which roars past on wheels as if the desert were her home. Her sole link of communication with humanity is a manservant, who lives in a cottage hard by, and creeps each night into the house to sleep. And that is the life deliberately chosen by a woman of wealth and refinement.

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

There is a more remarkable case than this, the case of a man of great possessions, whom scientists of an earlier generation hailed as a brother. He owns a noble estate near London, and is said to possess delectable properties in half a dozen other places in the country. In his grand old home are a tottering servant or two, feeble guardians of pictures, plate, and furniture worth a King's ransom. Periodically he disappears from his home, without warning, returning, months later unannounced, having it is understood, paid visits to his other homes of mystery fabulously rich, but a beggar would not wear his. He is clothes. He never has a new suit. His clothes as ancient as himself are held together by mere stitches than even the song of Thomas Hood suggests. The expenditure of five guineas on a coat would be a crime; but when, seated in his lonely hall, he heard the sound of a passing motor-car, he determined in an instant to spend thirty thousand pounds in making a new road, to divert traffic in a direction whence its noises could not reach him in his palace of mildewed splendours.

ON BOARD THE VICTORY.

Nelson's old flagship, upon which the court-martial on Lieutenant Collard recently terminated, has been the making of a good deal of history since Trafalgar. Our greatest sailor died in her cabin, but great careers since then have begun within those old wooden walls. Sixty years ago a youngster passed over her side to report himself as a poor assistant surgeon. It was the beginning of his professional life. Six-and-forty years later he saw the old ship again. He was now on his way to Osborne to kiss hands as a Privy Councillor. It was Huxley. But for getting his name on the Victory books he would in all likelihood have taken to private hum drum practice and never have been heard of—unless indeed he had accepted the offer of the friend who wished to advance him the money necessary to enable him to qualify for the Bar. Even then he would have been lost to science.

COMPENSATION 2285 B. C.

Seeing with what surprise the proposal to include domestic servants in the provisions of the new Workmen's Compensation Act has been received, it is interesting to find that framers of the earliest laws which have come down to us gave particular attention to the same subject. Those wonderful statutes which the great Babylonian king Hammurabi codified, ove forty centuries ago, have law upon law devoted to the rights of servants. If the servants were free-born, then their rate of payment was fixed for them, their scale of compensation established in the event of their suffering loss or injury. For the most part, of course, the servants of that age were slaves. For these, too, provision was made. If a doctor injured a servant in a surgical operation, he had to pay half the price which that slave cost; if death resulted, the master received slaave for slave. If the patient were cured, then his master had to pay the doctor's fee—two shekels of silver.

AN ANCIENT CHARTER.

Generally speaking, the laws of Hammurabi, as they affected the relations between master and servant, viewed the servant as a chattel and asset, a property for which compensation, in case of injury, must be paid to the owner. The law, however, went a little deeper where it touched the case of the maidservant. If a man married a votary, then he might marry his maidservant also. The latter, however, even when she became the mother of children, was not permitted to exalt herself above her mistress, nor even to claim equality. Her joy was in her children, who, offspring of a slave mother, were born free. They could not inherit their father's property, but there was nothing to prevent their sire providing for them, nor their attaining to prominent office in the state. The laws governing the conditions of service in the old days were a good deal better than those which feudal England, over thirty centuries later, regarded as the ideal conditions.

FATAL GRANDEUR.

The Mr. Yates, of Blackburn, who has been scattering wealth and brought upon himself appeals from eight thousand experts in the art of begging letter writing, has fled the country for a holiday. His sudden rise to fame seems rather to have disconcerted him. If this be so, he proves himself heir to that modesty which has long run in his family. For he is of those Yateses of whom William Yates became the partner of the first Sir Robert Peel. They were humble folk in those days, humble and poor, though industrious and skilful. Robert Peel lodged with Yates, of whose little daughter he was fond. When he was a grown man, and she but a child, he would say to her, "Nelly, thou bonnie little lass wilta' be my wife?" and, she vowing that she would, he declared that he would wait for her. And he did, and she lived to see him a man of fortune and a baronet. She survived this honour but three years. "Ah, dear!" old Robert Yates would say, "if Robert had na' med our Nelly 'Lady' she'd ha' bin livin' yet?" Humility seems not to have been exhausted in that generation

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

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THE TIME HAS ARRIVED.

You can now take up a treatment of Electricity feeling positively certain that the results for which you are being treated will be attained. Still there exists a certain amount of scepticism with reference to the value of Eletricity in the treatment of disease. This scepticism is undoubtedly due to the improper application of Electricity to patients who have debited Electricity with the failure without considering that the treatment may have been applied in total ignorance of established rules. But the time has arrived and Electricity has now become a recognized branch of study in nearly every country. Splendid results have been attained by every practitioner using it. Practical experience has proved that such ailments as Uric Acid Troubles, Digestive Kidney and Liver Troubles, Functional Disorders, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, and many other forms of disease, can be cured by using the proper application of an Electric current. I have discovered a form of application which is wonderful in its effect, and perfected an appliance which generates a mild continuous current of Electricity that can be regulated by the patient at will. It is known as

COOK'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

Years of study are shown in this grand appliance You will wear it with comfort at night, and the ELECTRICITY infused into your body, cures all Nervous and Vital Trouble, Kidney and Bladder Trouble, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Indigestion, Weak Stomach and all forms of pain and weaknesses.

The following is from one of the many :—

C. G. COOK, Esq. Prome, Lower Burma, 8th August, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—You high grade Battery received and accepted on the 1st instant. Thank you very much for the same. I have been using it for the past seven days and find it doing me good already. The attachment wire to be used for the ankle is too short for me as I am six feet tall. I have, however, made one myself and find it answers very well. I have every confidence in the Battery and I am certain it will do me all the good in the world. I have spoken to several friends about it and have also shown it to them, so you may hear from them soon. Thanking you again for it.—Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) H. FARRELL, Telegraph Master.

Further information, most useful, is contained in a treatise on Electricity which I have published, a copy of which I shall be pleased to send, Free and Post Paid to those who will write or send a Post Card to

C. G. COOK, 28, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDINGS

In 1 lb. and 2 lb. Tins.

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Original Price Rs. 175—Sale Price Rs. 100 only.

24 (Twenty-four) Cycles at half the Original Price.

A Minerva Motor Cycle—3 1/2 H. P. (Slightly used) Rs. 350 only.

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Fragrant and refreshing.

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PROVISIONS,

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For INFANTS and INVALIDS.
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Benger's Food with Milk forms a dainty, delicious and most easily digested cream.
"Retained when all other foods are rejected."
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

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upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

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CAUTION.—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.

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Give perfect satisfaction.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

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Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and [illegible] and Matron; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from [illegible] of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make a [illegible] and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poverty of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dropsies, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, at all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Pure, users are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations forwarded by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the special causes of persons debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from The LAMPLIGHT Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or privately of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is
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MINERAL WATERS

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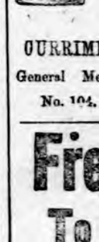

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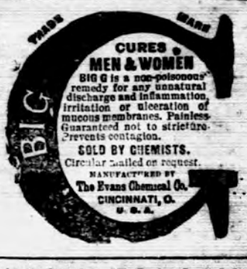
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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

HOME.

COURT.—The King on Monday visited the Smithfield Club Show, where his Majesty took numerous prizes.—The Princess Royal underwent a further operation last week.

The new constitution for the Transvaal was published on Wednesday in a Parliamentary paper. We reproduce the full text of the Constitution.

Ecclesiastical.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales has taken the evidence of Mr. F. Morgan, history tutor at Keble College, Oxford, the vicar of Llanelly, and other witnesses.

Elections.—Mr. Sheehan, M.P., for Mid Cork, is resigning in protest against what he calls his ill-treatment by Mr. Redmond.—The Worcester Election Commissioners report that at the last election corrupt practices as an organized system extensively prevailed among about 500 voters.

Football.—The South Africans tied with the English 15 on Saturday, each side scoring a try.—Oxford beat Cambridge on Tuesday by four tries to a goal and a try.

Holyrood.—The restoration of the Chapel Royal is not to be attempted, Professor Lethaby having reported adversely on the probable results.

Hospitals.—A conference was held last week in London on the system of excessive free medical relief which has grown up

Ireland.—Attention is being drawn to the failure of Connaught juries to convict in boycotting and similar cases.—Mr. A. Chamberlain spoke at a great Unionist meeting in Dublin on Friday.

Law.—The New York Mutual Insurance Company has applied for an injunction to prevent the late manager, Mr. Haldeman, from using for the purposes of his present employers information obtained in his former post.—Mr. Justice Bray has decided that clergymen have not to pay income-tax on the "Easter gifts."—The Dean of Arches has given judgment against the vicar of Wolverton St. Mary for reservation of the Sacrament.—Mr. Hugh Watt, sentenced to penal servitude for inciting to the murder of his former wife, has been released.

Mr. Lloyd-George, at Liverpool on Saturday, speaking of the shipping industry, said the Board of Trade would in future have far more to do with Consular reports.

A Conference of representatives of London local authorities, held on Wednesday at Westminster to consider the question of motor traffic in London, adopted, after a good deal of discussion, a resolution declaring it to be desirable that action should be taken without delay to secure more efficient control and supervision of motor traffic in London, and particularly of heavy locomotives and motors used for haulage purposes.

Naval and Military.—The "Dreadnought" battleships to be built at Portsmouth and Devonport will be called the Bellerophon and Temeraire.—There was a discussion on "Standard of Naval Strength" at the United Service Institution last week.—Mr. Haldane, addressing Volunteers at Brighton on Saturday, said that unless it was realized that the Volunteers gave their services and did not sell them, the problem of reorganization was hopeless, Volunteers would not be driven.—Lord Rosebery, speaking to the Mid Lothian Artillery Volunteers on Saturday condemned the provision of civic soldiers with obsolete weapons. He desired a real Volunteer Army, sustained by the enthusiasm of the nation.

Parliament.—The Education Bill was finally passed by the House of Lords on December 6 by 105 to 28, and the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. On the 10th, the Plural Voting Bill was rejected, an amendment being carried by 143 to 43 declaring that the House would consider a complete franchise reform scheme but not a Bill which imposed penalties for the exercise of a franchise and left untouched the most glaring inequalities of electoral power. On the 11th the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill was considerably amended. The Merchant Shipping Bill was also discussed.—In the House of Commons on the 6th the Workmen's Compensation Bill was read a second time. The Education (Provision of Meals) Bill was then discussed. On the 10th Mr. Birrell announced that the Government had decided to send the Education Bill back to the Lords, and if they persisted in their amendments the measure must be sacrificed. Accordingly, next day the Prime Minister moved "that the question of agreement or disagreement with the Lords' amendments be put with regard to those amendments as a whole." This was carried by 317 to 89, and the Government's next motion, that the Lords' amendments be disagreed with was also carried.

Savoy Theatre.—The Gilbert and Sullivan revivals have begun with "The Yeomen of the Guard."

Sir J. Brunner, M.P., presided over a meeting held last week to consider "Co-partnership in Housing."

The Duke of Sutherland presided last Friday at the annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League. Mr. Chamberlain sent a message that he looked forward with ever-increasing confidence to the future.

Three of Shelley's note-books, left by the late Dr. Garnett, realized £3,000 last week.

The Smithfield Club has elected as president Mr. James Hornsby, its oldest member. The Duke of Richmond is nominated for the presidency in 1908.

THE EMPIRE.

Canada.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is about to develop the colonization of Vancouver Island.

South Africa.—The Transvaal, General Botha objects to the proposed Imperial board to control land settlement administration.—The *Volksstem* urges the party leaders to point out to the Imperial Government that if the people are not fully trusted they would rather continue under the present form of government.—Dr. Jameson attributes the depression in the Transvaal to political uncertainty. He favours federation on the Canadian model.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Japanese in San Francisco.—A Special Correspondent at San Francisco says the agitation against the Japanese is causeless, artificial, and wicked. The situation appears dangerous. He reports an attempt to induce railways to provide separate cars for Japanese. Meetings are being held to denounce President Roosevelt's Message, and prominent men are predicting an early war with Japan.—Our Tokio Correspondent says Japan is confident that her often-proved friend America will do her justice.

FOREIGN.

China.—The Famine fund Committee at Shanghai have telegraphed asking the Lord Mayor to open a Mansion-house fund.

Congo State.—The Congo debate was continued in the Belgian Chamber last week. M. Beernaert, ex-Premier, said he could not associate himself with the Royal policy during the past ten years. He advocated annexation. M. Vandervelde (Socialist) expressed sympathy with the British Campaign, and blamed King Leopold for founding his greatness on the enslavement of an entire population.—His Majesty has communicated to an American interviewer a defence of his policy in the Congo State.

France.—The Pope has forbidden Catholics to comply with the Act of 1881 governing public meetings, to which the Church became subject on December 11. The Cabinet therefore on Tuesday approved measures for the suppression, in certain conditions, of pensions, the immediate liquidation of the property of public establishments of Catholic worship, the devolution of presbyteries, episcopal residences, and seminaries, and the penalties to be imposed in the interest of national security. Young ecclesiastics will be summoned to military service unless they can produce certificates from public worship associations.—Mgr. Montagnini, who has been the semi-official representative of the Holy See since the Nuncio's recall, was on Tuesday expelled from France. At the Vatican there is a disposition to complain of the action of the French Government as rendering a conflict inevitable.—M. Jaures last week brought up an interpellation criticizing the Government's policy in regard to Morocco, but by a large majority the Chamber approved the Government's declerations. The Act of Algeciras was unanimously ratified.—An English passenger was killed on Friday by an accident to the Bombay mail train.

Germany.—The Imperial Budget Estimates for 1907 make revenue and expenditure balance at £128,253,671. It is proposed to raise over £12,000,000 by loan. There are large increases in the naval and military estimates. Grants to the colonies are estimated at £4,830,000.—The West Prussian Chamber of Agriculture has instructed a committee to take steps to obtain Chinese farm labourers.

Japan.—It is understood that the coming Budget will include £7,500,000 spread over seven years, for naval increase.

Morocco.—The French Squadron arrived at Tangier on Saturday.—The mountain tribes are protesting against reforms, and Raisuli informs the Moorish officials that he is prepared to massacre every Christian in Tangier.—In all the country markets in that district public criers on Monday announced an approaching Christian invasion, and called upon the people to be prepared for a holy war, adding that Raisuli would supply money, arms, and ammunition.

Persia.—No official bulletins regarding the Shah are being issued, but it is reported that his condition is hopeless.

Russia.—The Tsar on Friday received Count Witte, but a Correspondent says there is at present no reason to suppose that the Tsar's confidence in M. Stolypin is impaired.—An Imperial Ukase is about to be issued introducing the *Zemstvo* system into the nine Western provinces.—It is said that the meeting of the Duma will have to be postponed.—The naval estimates for 1907 have been reduced from £10,400,000 to £8,000,000

Obituary.—Sir A. Ashmore, Lieutenant-Governor of Ceylon; M. Brunetiere; Sir R. Mills; Maj-Gen. G. Tucker; Maj-Gen. C. P. Carey; Col. Sir W. F. Lenox-Conyngham; Dr. Lapponi, the Pope's physician; Behanzin, ex-King of Dahomey; Sir John Long; the Earl of Rosslyn.—Times.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia and Japan.

SENSATIONAL REPORTS.

THE *Tribuna's* correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphed on Dec. 9:—From careful inquires I conclude that there is really some danger of serious trouble in the Far East. The Japanese Military Attache here and his compatriots "pooh-pooh" the idea of a renewal of hostilities, but certain ominous facts have to be faced.

The railway line from Corea to Mukden is completed, and the bridge over the river Ya-lu is also finished. The Japanese are thus able new to bring their troops over to Mukden in five days. Neu-chwang, though transferred to China, is still garrisoned by Japanese troops, and in Southern Sakhalin military roads are being constructed and ammunition prepared, and fortifications, if necessary, could be raised within a fortnight.

The Chinese, also, are vigorously pushing war preparations under the stimulus and the directions of the Japanese. A military expert who has just returned from Manchuria tells me that a Russo-Chinese war is regarded there as inevitable, if not immediately, at least within the next year or two. He also describes the change which has of late been effected in the armaments and the training of the Chinese troops as really marvellous, and everything goes to show that China is preparing to make use of these forces. I have also ascertained that the Russo-Chinese Bank has given confidential orders to its branches at Tie ling, Taitsihe and Kwang-cheng-tsze to remove immediately to Harbin should the Japanese make such a demand, and generally to avoid any conflicts with the latter.

The Japanese *Yromiya* to-day acknowledges in a semi-official note that difficulties have arisen with Japan over the interpretation of the clauses of the Portsmouth Treaty relating to the fishery rights of the Japanese, and also adds the information that Japan claims certain privileges with regard to the importation of goods. This latter point is elucidated by Professor Kovalevsky in the Strana, who says that Japan claims free importation of her goods to all places in European Russia via Siberia, as well as free navigation on the River Amur up to Stretensk.

There is no doubt that Russian official circles are very much alarmed. The *Slovo*, a journal inspired by Count Witte, says: "Japan is arming, war is imminent, Japan is going to seize the Amur Province, and, perhaps, will proceed as far as the Lake Baikal." The article advises the Russian Government to carry out faithfully the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty, and to show the most conciliatory spirit in meeting the claims of Japan.

On the other hand a *Times* correspondent telegraphed on the same date:—

On Saturday the *Slovo* published an article which was probably inspired by Count Witte, protesting against the action of a section of the Russian Press in writing in an alarmist fashion about the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The *Slovo* says that Japan will not make war if she is sure that Russia will not repeat the jingoistic policy that led to the late war. Russia's best policy is to acknowledge Japan's predominant position in the Far East and to observe strictly the Portsmouth Treaty.

A semi-official *communique* in yesterday's *Novoe Vremya* says that the negotiations are going on slowly, and not without difficulty. The Japanese are persistent, and their interpretation of the Portsmouth Treaty is too comprehensive. Two points of disagreement are the Fishing Convention and the question of Customs duties. Russia hopes that the Japanese Government will show more moderation.

From Berlin the *Laffan* correspondent wrote on Dec. 8:—There is an uneasy feeling in political circles here that the statement published by the *Novoe Vremya* regarding the difficulties encountered in the Russo-Japanese commercial negotiations means that there exists more than a passing difference of opinion between the two nations. It is believed here that Russia cannot yield to the Japanese demands, as they amount to an infringement of Russia's sovereign rights, especially in the fishery question and other matters affecting Eastern Siberia, which would become economically a second Manchuria for Japanese exploitation.

According to the *Novoe Vremya*:—"The Japanese Government in discussing these questions displays a great deal of insistency and interprets them with extreme latitude. The exacting tendency of the Japanese Government is shown particularly strongly in the negotiations for a fishery convention, in concluding which it behoves the Russian Government seduously to safeguard imperial and private interests on the littoral of the Pacific Ocean. Not a few difficulties are also offered by the commercial treaty, in connection with which the Japanese demand Customs privileges irreconcilable with the interests of our borders.

"Besides the negotiations on these two fundamental points, there is proceeding at the present moment a voluminous diplomatic correspondence regarding the questions of the sequestration of Red Cross property seized at Port Arthur, the regulations issued in September for the usufruct of private property in Kwangtung, and the affairs of our fisheries. It must be hoped that the Japanese Government will become convinced of the necessity of a more conciliatory attitude, and then the negotiations will be quickly ended."

The *Times* correspondent says:—The *Novoe Vremya* is rather inclined to treat the news liberally provided by Tokio regarding Japanese armaments as bluff, but takes the opportunity to press for the construction of the Amur Railway and to prepare public opinion for unremunerative expenditure which will thus increase Russia's annual burden by fifteen to sixteen million roubles (1,500,000£ to 1,600,000£.)

And he adds on Dec. 10:—An interesting contribution to the question of the position of Russia and Japan in the Far East is made to-day in the *Novoe Vremya* by "One of Count Witte's Collaborators at Portsmouth. He demolishes the argument that Russia might have reversed the issue of the war by prolonging the struggle. Count Witte purposely avoided an armistice in order to give General Linevitch a chance and if, as it is claimed, the superiority had been then on the Russian side, he would have taken the offensive. But even if Russia had continued the operations another year or more and had repulsed the Japanese, she could not, according to the consensus of Russian military experts, have dislodged the Japanese either from Kwang-tung or Corea without a navy, and meanwhile the Japanese could have invaded the Pacific littoral and taken Vladivostock, Russia would in no case have been able to achieve final success, but would have lost another milliard of roubles (100,000,000£) and a quarter of a million men.

Dec. 11.—The Russo-Japanese deadlock does not cause serious anxiety in diplomatic circles here. It is believed that mutual concessions will eventually lead to an agreement. The Japanese, it is claimed, have adopted a rather high tone and, according to the *Novoe Vremya*, are asking for more than was stipulated at Portsmouth. The *Novoe Vremya* points out, for instance, that "anses et fleuves" were specifically excluded from fishery privileges, yet the Japanese demand the extension of such privileges to the Amur.

Dec. 12.—Count Witte's organ, the *Slovo* informs us that its views on the necessity of frankness and cordiality in Russo-Japanese relations are entirely shared by Mr. Motono and the Japanese Government. Japan, it asserts, is anxious to arrive at a lasting agreement with Russia, a frame of mind which is only stimulated by the possibility of disagreements with America.

RUSSIA.

On Friday last the Czar received Count Witte, privately, at Tsarskoe Selo. As to this interview a *Times* correspondent wrote on Sunday that he could give the following authentic details:—Count Witte wrote nearly a fortnight ago asking the Emperor to receive him. The reply was delayed till Thursday. The prolonged silence of the Court, in conjunction with the violent campaign against the ex-Premier in the reactionary Press, led to the supposition that he had irretrievably lost his Sovereign's good will. This apprehension is now dispelled. Count Witte was received very kindly by the Czar, and remained in conversation with his Majesty twenty minutes, and it is said, though I cannot vouch for this, that the Czar invited him to come again.

The subject of the conversation remains secret. I understand that it was of a general character, which would seem to corroborate the idea that the Emperor granted the audience rather as a mark of personal disapproval of the outrageous Press campaign of which the ex-Premier has been the victim, than from political motives. According to the *Retch*, the chief topic was the difficulty of concluding the negotiations with Japan.

Before visiting Tsarskoe Selo, Count Witte called upon M. Stolypin. The meeting of the two statesmen was marked by the utmost cordiality.

The party of Peaceful Regeneration announce their intention to abstain from electoral meetings so long as the Government prosecutes the Constitutional Democrats. The authorities have refused Professor Kavalevsky permission to lecture. The *Retch* openly accuses M. Stolypin of favouring the Union of the Russian People.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10 (*Times*).—The details of another important reform—namely, the introduction of the *Zemstvo* system in the nine Western provinces—have just been settled by the Council of Ministers and will be promulgated by Imperial Ukase in order that the reform may take effect from the commencement of the New Year. It will probably be followed shortly by the creation of *Zemstvo* in Poland. Broadly speaking, the object of these measures is to introduce local government as an antidote to autonomous aspirations.

MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of *Times* says the mountain tribes are preparing strongly worded protests against the introduction of reforms. The Viziers have persuaded the Sultan to abandon, for the present at any rate, his proposed visit to Tangier.

The French Squadron, under Admiral Touchard, arrived at Tangier on Saturday evening, Dec. 8."

Raisuli has, it is stated, informed the Moorish officials there that, after conferring with the mountain tribes he is prepared to march upon Tangier at the head of 15,000 armed Moors, and to drive into the sea and massacre every Christian in the place.

The Tangier correspondent of the *Times* says that in all the country markets in the Tangier district public criers on Monday, Dec. 10, announced an approaching Christian invasion, and called upon the people to be prepared for a holy war, adding that Raisuli would supply money, arms, and ammunition to all who did not possess them.

Raisuli has sent to the above correspondent a statement in which he acknowleges that a very considerable anti-European agitation exists among the mountain tribes, but denies that he originated or is fostering it. He desires to live at peace with Europeans so long as they are actuated by legitimate feelings towards his country and do not attempt to interfere with its internal affairs. He is aware that the forces now being sent to Tangier by the Sultan are directed against him, but is not at all afraid of them, and if, on their arrival, they refuse to place themselves under his orders he will attack them. The correspondent regards Raisuli's statement as a proof that that chief has realised how precarious his position has become, and adds that there is abundant evidence that he is stirring up agitation among the tribes.

The Spanish warships which are to take part in the naval demonstration arrived off Tangier on Dec. 12.

BELGIUM AND THE CONGO.

The debate in the Belgian Chamber on the administration of the Congo has been proceeding throughout the week. So far the ablest speech on the question that has been addressed to the Chamber is that of the Socialist leader, M. Vandervelde. He had the courage to take part openly with Mr. Morel, and claimed for him the credit of the reforms actually granted by the administration. M. Huysmans having referred contemptuously to that gentleman's "acolytes," the speaker asked whether the English bishops, Lord Lansdowne, and Sir Edward Grey were to be so classed. To their testimony, he pointed out, could be added that of the independent Press of France and Switzerland. The remedy for the present state of things, in M. Vandervelde's opinion, is severance or annexation; but he is too good a patriot to contemplate the former alternative seriously. At the same time he insists that annexation, when it takes place, shall give the Belgian people real control over the Congo State, and he means to "fight step by step" the project submitted on behalf of the Crown. The trouble is that by means of his power as a despotic Sovereign, Leopold II. has been enabled greatly to augment his influence as a Constitutional king. Five-and-twenty years ago his Majesty counted for little in the Belgian political situation. It is now quite otherwise.

That, indeed, is not a result wholly to be deplored, remarks a contemporary, for the King has both ability and public spirit. Nor do we believe him to be of a less humane and benevolent disposition than he appeared to Stanley and to Gordon. But he has been ill-served in his colonial enterprise, partly through circumstances over which he had no control. It must also be allowed that the beginnings of the rule of white over coloured races have never been beautiful, and no nation can afford to throw stones at another. Just now the tale of horror from the Congo are matched by stories of shocking cruelty on the part of Germans in West Africa—stories which are known to be true and which have indeed roused the honest indignation of the German public. We wish we could say that the Government of the Emperor William was guiltless in the matter, but it is painful to learn that an officer who deliberately ordered the mutilation of three negroes was only "reprimanded." An English officer found guilty of such a crime would be lucky to escape with cashiering. The moral of this lawlessness is that without the co-operation of Germany we cannot press effectually for the reforms that are still needed in Belgian Africa, and moral advice from Berlin would come awkwardly at this moment.

On Dec. 12 in the Chamber a motion for the closure was rejected, and the debate was adjourned. It was stated that the Government would support M. Huysman's motion advocating the legal annexation of the Congo State, and recognising the absolute right of Belgium to carry out such annexation.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Dec. 9, said:—Grave news comes from Rome. It now appears that in spite of the statement in his second Encyclical that French Catholics, while refusing to accept the Separation Law, should place themselves under the common law of France, the Sovereign Pontiff now forbids them to comply with the provisions of the Act of 1881 governing public meetings to which the Church in France will be subject after Dec. 11. That law simply requires that a declaration be made to the authorities respecting every public meeting that is to be held. M. Briand, the Minister of Public Worship, has facilitated the acceptance of this law by the Catholic clergy, instructing the authorities under him to accept one declaration for all the religious ceremonies to be held in the course of the year. The emphatic refusal of the Pope has even taken by surprise such staunch defenders of Papal infallibility as Cardinal Lecot, the Ultramontane Archbishop of Bordeaux. These facts and trustworthy intelligence received in Paris within the last forty-eight hours tend to the conclusion that the Vatican, obviously misinformed as to the state of opinion in this country, is bent on doing its utmost to foment acute religious strife. According to these accounts, the conviction prevails at the Vatican that France can be driven to Canossa—in other words, that she can be forced by the uncompromising attitude of the Pope to open negotiation for a mitigation of the Separation Law itself. Yet never has the French Government, supported by all overwhelming majority in both Chambers, been more determined to yield nothing in matters of principle to the exigencies of the Holy See. Indeed, many of their supporters already reproach them with having gone too far in the way of concessions. They are resolved to go no further. Moreover, present indications point to the certainty that any inclination to do so would at once bring about their fall. Not only will the Vatican obtain nothing from the French Government by setting the French law at defiance, but there are sundry symptoms that the French episcopate may not prove as docile an instrument as it has been in the past. The feeling among the French clergy, high and low, that the Papacy is not taking into account the genuine patriotism which is such a strong characteristic of the French priesthood has been increasing for some time past, and is not unlikely materially to influence their attitude in presence of the latest news from Rome. This feeling will only further confirm the conviction, which was perceptible among the French clergy even before the Separation Law was introduced, that the time has come to protect the French Church from the excessive interference of a foreign, ecclesiastical Power—that is to say, the Vatican—in matters that do not properly fall within the Pope's spiritual domain of Catholic doctrine. Indeed, no issue can be foreseen at present, thus Mr. Jacobi not unreasonably pronouncing what he justly regards as one of the greatest of evils—namely, religious indifference in France.

GERMANY.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag on Dec. 11 decided to refuse the grant demanded by the Government as a supplementary vote to the Colonial Estimates. The sum required by the Government is 29,220,000 marks (1,461,000£.) for the expenses of the operations in German South-West Africa, as the amount granted when the Budget was passed last winter was consumed at the end of eight months. The chief point of difference between the majority in the Reichstag Committee and the Government is the number of forces to be maintained in the colony after April next. Owing their attitude on the condition of the imperial finances, the members of the committee ultimately refused the Vote in its entirety. The Reichstag thus refuses what the military and colonial authorities consider imperatively necessary for maintaining the hold on South-West Africa and a most awkward situation for the Government ensues. It is considered possible that the Centre Party by this action intends to announce its determination to retain its influence over the policy of the Government which the Colonial Director threatened to suppress.

The Imperial Budget for 1907 contains a provision for the transformation of the Colonial Division of the Foreign Office into an Imperial Colonial Office under the control of a Secretary of State. Colonial civil administration and the command of troops in the colonies will alike be reorganised.

SNOW STORMS IN FRANCE.

Paris Express Train Derailed.

Violent storms have been raging in the Western and south-western district of France during the past two days.

At Trouville a fishing boat was driven ashore by a furious sea, and a barque which went to its assistance was capsized, two sailors losing their lives.

Considerable damage was wrought by a gale at Bordeaux, the building erected or the international marine exhibition being practically destroyed. Telegraph lines were broken, trams were delayed, and several accidents to individuals are reported.

Owing to an advertising hoarding being thrown upon the line by the gale, the express train from Bordeaux Saint-Jean to Paris on Thursday evening was derailed after passing the station of Benauge. No one was seriously injured, but extensive demage was done to the permanent way and the rolling stock, several of the carriages being partially wrecked.

The passengers, who were shaken, and bruised by luggage tumbling from the racks on to their heads, were taken on by a relief engine in the carriages which remained intact after a delay of three and and a half hours.

All trains leaving Bordeaux for Paris have been cancelled owing to the dangerous state of the line, which is strewn with uprooted and broken telegraph poles.

TARIFF REFORM.

Mr. Chamberlain's Hopeful Message.

INCREASING CONFIDENCE.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

THE Duke of Sutherland presided at the third annual meeting of the Tariff Reform League, held last Friday at Caxton Hall, Westminster, Amongst those on the platform were Viscount Ridley, Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Mr Arnold-Forster, M.P., Viscount Duncannon, Viscount Hardings, Viscount Morpeth, M.P., the Marquess of Winchester, Lord Beaseborough, and the Hon. F. A. Brassey.

The following letter from Mrs. Chamberlain, addressed to Lord Ridley, Chairman of the League was read:—

"Dear Lord Ridley,

Mr. Chamberlain's message to you is: 'I am watching the situation carefully, and am looking forward with ever increasing confidence to the future.'

Meantime, you may rest assured that the good reports of his progress are the correct ones. His improvement, if slow, is continuous, and is the best proof that the complete rest he is taking is all that he needs to restore him.

"Believe me, sincerely yours,

"Mary E. Chamberlain."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in regretting his unavoidable absence, wrote that the steady progress made and the marked interest taken in the discussion of Fiscal questions at all public meetings were sure signs of future victory.

Amongst others who wrote regretting inability to attend were:—

The Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, Mr. J. H. Welsford, Sir Alfred Jones, Sir Charles Cayzer, Mr. J. Stewart Templetou, Lord Leconfield, Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, M.P., Lord Bathust, Sir F. Dixon Hartland, M. P., Mr. John Middlemore, M.P., Hon. H. L. W. Lawson, Lord Malmesbury, Mr. W. M. Acworth, and Mr. James Paxman.

THE COUNTRY'S TRADE.

The Duke of Sutherland said that the supporters of the present fiscal system could find little consolation in the figures of the Board of Trade, for the prosperity could be proved to be purely temporary. It was due in large measure to the expansion in trade, that followed improvement in the cotton trade, which had greatly affected the trade of the whole country.

The statistics of the unemployed show no corresponding diminution, and the present figures concerning them corresponded with those of ten years ago.

The progress of other countries had been so great that they had been unable to meet their own demands, and England had temporarily got back some of the trade which she had formerly lost, owing to the "dumping" of those countries. Those countries for the same reason had been compelled to import goods from this country.

INSPIRING MESSAGES.

Mr. Arnold-Forster said that he might take as inspiration the words in the two messages that had come to them. The first, from Mr. Chamberlain—a characteristic message—that they should take good heart and confidence, and the second, Mr. Austen Chamberlain's practical view.

He wished they had Mr. Chamberlain there (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lloyd-George had gone to his constituency, and said that all great causes needed time for their development.

There was no cause approximating in magnitude to the cause of Tariff Reform which had progressed so far in so short a time. They were told that this was one of the closed questions, and was never going to be reopened. He thought they had pretty effectually opened it.

THE OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

Now in regard to Tariff Reform he would point out what they wanted. They wanted to effect a closer and more lasting union between their Colonies. They wanted to enlarge their revenues so that in time of financial stress they might hold their own.

Viscount Ridley, before moving the adoption of the report, urged succeeding speakers to be brief in their speeches, owing to the amount of work to be got through. With your leave, he added, I will follow my own example." (Laughter).

The report, he said, was eloquent of progress in every branch of the work. The chief feature of the year was the general election. From that they started as the low-water mark of their progress, and, as they said that, let them realise that the tide was steady rising.

TARIFFS AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, in seconding the adoption of the report, referred to the tact, energy, and unfailing devotion which Lord Ridley had shown in carrying out the duties of chairman. He would like to say a few words about the advisability or non-advisability of adopting the "policy of Tariff Reform. According to the Board of Trade returns in October, out of 600,000 trade unionists 23,600 were unemployed. Now, roughly speaking, there were two million trade unionists in the country. It was therefore fair to assume that there were 80,000 trade unionists out of work in this country.

But that did not express the full number of unemployed, because there were four non-unionists to every trade unionist, and he was perfectly certain that the proportion of unemployment was greater among non-unionists than trade unionists.

Mr. Pearson quoted figures which had been taken at Ancoats, and showed that the number of unemployed was between 400,000 (which they obtained from the board of Trade returns) and 1,000,000, obtained by applying the proportion at Ancoats to the country.

In spite of the increasing exports and imports, to which their opponent drew so much attention, this did not mean increasing prosperity. They were doing a greater business at a steadily decreasing ratio of profit and so long as they encouraged foreigners to come into this country and undersell them this would continue.

The Marquess of Winchester moved "that Fiscal Reform is, and must remain, the first constructive work of the Unionist Party."

In seconding the resolution, which was carried, Mr. A. Bonar Law said it was a good thing for the Tariff Reform movement that it should be more and more recognised that it was part of the policy of the Unionist Party. But it was an essential thing for the Unionist Party that it should have as a driving power the strength that was behind the Tariff Reform Party.

AMERICAN INSURANCE SCANDALS.

The cross-examination of Mr. Haldeman in the action by the Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, was continued to-day in the Chancery Division.

Sir Robert Finlay referred to Lord Northcliffe's cablegram of December 8, 1905, to the Mutual and asked:—Did you know anything of that cablegram before it was telegraphed back to you?—I did.

Was it signed by Lord Northcliffe after communication with you?—It was signed by Lord Northcliffe in my presence in his office.

Did he consult you about its terms?—He did not. He dictated it straight off to his clerk.

Had you some conversation before that was done?—Certainly.

Mr. Haldeman said he put himself in communication with Lord Northcliffe when the articles upon the recent scandals appeared in the *Daily Mail*. One that appeared in the *Daily Mirror* in October gave him great discomfort. From that time he was in communication with Lord Northcliffe. He said something to him about the cablegram being rather a straight one. Lord Northcliffe discussed who was to be Mr. M'Curdy's successor as president, and whether the Mutual was to get into the hands of a financial clique, and he said an insurance man should be appointed.

He (witness) received a communication from Mr. Peabody who had been elected president in succession to Mr. M'Curdy, denying that he had any transactions with the Rockefeller-Morgan combination. The principal man in the Standard Oil Company was Mr. H. H. Rogers, who was chairman of the agency committee of the Mutual under the old regime, and was taking part in Mr. Peabody's election. He was elected in December, and Mr. Peabody wrote him Mr. Haldeman in January that he had not and never had any communication with those gentlemen.

MR. HALDEMAN AND MR. PEABODY.

"The very man who put him into office," said Mr. Haldeman with emphasis was the chairman of his agency committee."

Then, Mr. Haldeman I suppose I may take it that anything you said to the policy-holders at their meeting of January 31 was not calculated to allay their apprehension?—It was calculated to let the Home Office speak for itself. I asked them not to judge till they had the Home Office's reply.

Mr. Haldeman declined to admit that he put the facts relating to Mr. Peabody's appointment before Lord Northcliffe in such a way as to convey to him that Mr. Peabody's denial was untrue. He Mr. Haldeman) believed that the denial was not true. He had put the conditions before Lord Northcliffe without influencing his judgment, the conditions being that Mr. Peabody was saying what was untrue. "I wished Lord Northcliffe to use his own judgment," said the witness.

Mr. Haldeman said the letter of the end of March from Mr. Cockburn to the North British containing the suggestion as to taking over the Mutual business came to him as a complete surprise. He did not answer it because he did not think it required an answer.

Mr. Haldeman admitted that he authorised the statement in the Press that he was resigning, because he believed the interests of the British policy-holders were not properly safeguarded.

Did you think it a proper thing to set the literary department of the Mutual to work to issue a statement of that kind?—I thought it was in the best interest of the policy-holders.

The hearing was again adjourned.

GRANTHAM WRECK.

Conclusions of the Official Inspector.

UNSOLVED MYSTERY.

The Board of Trade report on the terrible railway disaster at Grantham on September 19 was issued on Thursday. (December 13.)

It will be remembered that the 8.54 p.m. passenger train from King's Cross to Edinburgh left the rails after passing through Grantham Station, and was wrecked, the driver and fireman of the engine, nine passngers, and a Post Office mail van attendant being killed on the spot. Two other passengers subsequently died. Thirteen passengers and four servants of the company were seriously injured.

Lieutenant-colonel Donop states that in spite of the warning which Fleetwood, the driver, received from his signals to stop at Grantham he ran through that station at a high rate of speed. This disregard of the danger signals was clearly the primary cause of the disaster, and the only two men who could have given direct evidence why the train failed to stop at Grantham—namely, the driver and fireman—were both killed.

UNEQUAL TO THE RESPONSIBILITY.

It certainly appears, states the report, that neither of the two guards of the train was sufficiently on the lookout when approaching Grantham station. Had either of them been on the alert, he would have recognised that the speed was excessive for a stopping train, and he would have applied the brakes in time to check the speed, and to call the attention of the driver.

Dealing with the question as to whether or not at the time of the engine's overturning steam was turned off and the brakes applied, the inspector points out that it was probable, though not certain, that steam was turned off prior to the derailment.

THE BRAKES.

The only conclusions which could be drawn from the evidence were as follows:—

(1) That the train ran through the station at a speed of 60 miles an hour, and possibly more.

(2) That it is probable that steam was turned off before the derailment occurred, but, judging from the speed of the train, it does not appear to have been turned off until very shortly before the accident.

(3) That it appears probable that the brakes were applied before the derailment occurred, but that it is uncertain at what point this was done. It seems probable, however, that they were not applied, at all events, until the engine was actually passing through the station.

NO FAULT OF MECHANISM.

There seemed no grounds, proceeded Col. Donop, to substantiate the view that the failure to stop at Grantham was due to any defect in the mechanism for turning off steam or to any failure of the vacuum brake.

Col. von Donop says the evidence seems to be conclusive that both the driver Fleetwood and the stoker Talbot were thoroughly competent and temperate men, though Fleetwood was not a teetotaller. The question of Fleetwood's sobriety had been specially inquired into owing to the fact of evidence being produced to the effect that Talbot had expressed fears of working with Fleetwood on account of the latter being addicted to drink.

Nothing, however, was discovered to support the view that Fleetwood was addicted to overdrinking.

The report also that shouting was heard on the engine and that there was a struggle on the footboard, as the train was passing through Grantham Station, was also inquired into, and found devoid of foundation.

SUDDEN ILLNESS.

Discussing probable causes of the neglect on the part of the driver and fireman to stop at Grantham, Colonel Von Donop says it is probable that both momentarily forgot that they had to do so, though it is possible that such was the case. The theory that they realised their position is also rejected. A third theory that the driver was taken suddenly ill appears to Colonel Von Donop the most probable, but there is no direct evidence to support any one of them, and it is feared that the primary cause of this accident must for ever remain a mystery.

MORE WORLD POWER.

The Kaiser's Battle-cry.

More world power for the German Empire will be the Kaiser's battle-cry in the new Reichstag campaign. With this slogan he hopes to rally a majority which will give him ships, guns, men and money for the creation of a Germany which shall eclipse in might and glory the present day Fatherland as completely as the Germany of to-day exceeds now the Prussia of a hundred years ago.

This is the high ideal which the Emperor and Prince von Bulow and their spokesmen will bring home to the German people in every hour between now and election day.

England will be interested in the assurance vouchsafed to us in Parliamentary quarters to the effect that one of the first acts of the regime that is to be will be the proposal and passage of a great new Naval Bill which shall provide Germany with a fleet commensurate with the Kaiser's conviction that the nation's future lies upon the water. Little will be said from the hustings to the already tax-burdened voters about naval expansion, but it is one of the fondest dreams of the Imperialist mind in the halcyon days of Parliamentary deliverance from Clericalism and Socialism when, it is so devoutly hoped, the foes of March will bring

The Kaiser returned to Berlin to-day, and went through the usual round of social and official engagements, unperturbed by the sudden arrival of the gravest crisis in Germany's imperial history. He is dining to-night at the Italian Embassy, and to-morrow goes to Potsdam to welcome King Haakon and Queen Maud. He is known to be almost beside himself with disgust over the Reichstag's "effrontery," and determined that he will not come off worst from the struggle which party obstinacy has forced upon him. Inasmuchas the Constitution requires fresh elections, within sixty days, none of the great parties delayed an hour in putting their campaign machinery in motion, with the magnificently organised Social Democracy, as usual, in the van. Early this morning the crowded pavements were lined with hundreds of newspaper vendors crying the "Vorwarts," and Herr Bebel's cohorts throughout the country have already twenty-four hours of telling canvassing behind them. The Socialist leaders claim that they will poll four million votes and increase their Reichstag strenght to almost one hundred seats.

The Catholics, against whom, conjointly with the Socialists, the Government will attempt to concentrate the fire of the ballots, also profess to be ready and joyful for the fray. They will fight, to the last ditch, and, forgetting that they and the Government have been the closest allies for years, will train their heavy guns upon Prince von Bulow's Ministry and all its works, with a special lampooning of the personal regime which has grown up during the present Kaiser's reign.

The Clericals will accuse the Kaiser of wishing to "Cesarize" Germany, and to convert the people's chosen Parliament into a mere money-voting machine.

Thoughtful persons of all parties are speculating with knit brows as to what will happen if the country again hoists the black banner of Catholicism and the red flag of Socialism over the Koenigsplatz—if, in other words, the Emperor's hopes for a "patriotic" Reichstag are blasted. There are many who wish to throttle the Catholic and Socialist power, but who yet would welcome their continued ascendancy as a consequence of the new elections, because it is believed that such a result would eventually impose genuine Parliamentary and popular government, on the Anglo-Saxon model, upon the limited autocracy which modern Germany constitutes.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S DEFEAT.

Exultation over Speling Reform Failure

A chorus of exultant jeers has greeted the collapse of the President's simplified spelling movement. The newspapers record the President's abandonment of

understand that this course would answer the purposes which the memorialists have in view, and I have no doubt that the question whether it should be adopted has been, or will be, placed before the Court by the parties interested, and carefully considered by the Court. I see no reason for special measures for the purpose of taking the matter out of the Court's jurisdiction.

Mr. Ross asked: Whether the right hon. gentleman was aware that the distress occasioned by this failure was very widespread and exceptional, and that if he could see his way to take any action to associate the Government with the proceedings it would have a good effect in restoring confidence in Southern India.

Mr. Morley said he was giving his attention to all the circumstances connected with this unfortunate failure but he doubted very much whether he could assent to the course proposed.

PARLIAMENT'S BUSY DAY.

Much Work Done in Both Houses.

The Houses of Parliament got through a good deal of work to-day. The Lords as well as Commons began just after mid-day. Those who have an impression that business is more expeditiously carried through in the Commons would have acknowledged a mistake if they had spent from twelve to three in the House of Lords It was a strenuous three hours of legislation. There was a large attendance of peers. Here is what they accomplished, exclusive of minor measures:—

Town Tenants' Bill, Report stage.

Merchant Shipping Bill, Third Reading.

Trades' Disputes Bill, Third Reading.

Licensing Bill, Second Reading and all remaining stages.

Workmen's Compensation Bill, Second Reading.

The Lord Chancellor accepted under reserve of approval by the Commons an amendment by Lord Balfour of Burleigh to the Trades Disputes Bill that the trustees of the Trade Union should not be made liable for any tortuous act committed for or on behalf of the union where such act did not touch or concern the property rights or claim of property of the trade union.

For five hours in the Commons a dreary discussion on the Scottish national galleries dragged on, and when it came to a conclusion not a few members with memories of recent sleepless nights were hoping for their Friday evening off. But the Government was relentless, and persisted in getting on with the Census of the production Bill.

The result was that after a harmonious debate on the delay between the Government and the Opposition the Bill was read a third time at 7-20. The House rose immediately afterwards.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 28.

The conditions remain slightly disturbed in the Northwest of India but no precipitation has occurred except in Kashmir. The pressure distribution over Gujarat suggest the early stages of a feeble depression there. The depression which lay near Madras yesterday has passed inland and almost disappeared after giving moderate rain in the greater part of Madras and Mysore. In Burma, the cloud and humidity has decreased, the temperature continues moderate to largely in excess. In the Northeast of India and Orissa the skies are thickly clouded. In Orissa the humidity has increased. In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces, the skies are cloudless except in the Northwest of the United Provinces and the South Central Provinces, and the humidity is little altered and the temperature approximately normal. In Northwest India light snow has fallen. The skies are clear in Gujarat, Rajputana and Sind and cloudy elsewhere and the humidity has changed irregularly. The temperature is high in the Frontier district and Rajputana, and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the following rainfalls occurred:—Gopalpur, Masulipatam, Nellore and Madura one and half inches; Hyderabad, Cuddapah, Chitaldroog, Ilipore, Saleu, Kodaikanal and Trichinopoly, half an inch. The skies are heavily overcast except in the Konkan and the air has become damper. Generally the temperature is in excess to the Konkan Deccan and normal or in defect elsewhere. A continuance of the rainfall in Madras and Mysore may be expected. Elsewhere the weather is likely to be dry except perhaps in the Western Himalayas.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, 28TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular showing a brisk to rapid rise at Negapatam and Madras, a brisk fall at Bellary, Belgaum, Bijapur, Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Raipur, Hoshangabad, Verawall, Bhavnagar, and Ahmednagar, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are north-easterly and south-easterly at several of the reporting stations and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The variations of the maximum show a defect of 6° to 12° at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Cuddapah and Bangalore and an excess of 5° at Deesa, Jaipore, Karachi and Sirsa, while those of the minimum an excess of 9° to 11° at Bellary, Hyderabad, Belgaum, Bijapur and Sholapur, and a defect of 5° to 10° at Malegaon, Khandwa, Indore and Bhavnagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Deesa, Ratnagiri and Karwar and the lowest 42° at Lahore and Allahabad.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at Karwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur, Lahore and Sirsa.

Rain.—Nine stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 1·32" at Masulipatam.

Weather.—The depression in the neighbourhood of Madras has filled up, but a small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Bangalore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Karwar, Goa and Sholapur. Weather is hence yet in an unsettled condition to the south of Latitude 18" where local showers are likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ..	1	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion.....	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total.....	0	1	97
Total plague deaths to date ..	1,4146		
Same date last year.....	0	0	95

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR C. L. DU-BLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 29.

570 Musketry—To-morrow Sunday the 30th inst.
The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a. m.

580. Musketry—To-morrow Sunday the 30th inst.
The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class firing.
Train leaves Colaba at 6-40 a. m.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

MRS. CRAWFORD, writing in the *Reader* on society in Paris, says that at one time a mystery of the city was a Mrs. H., who had enough diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and pearls to supply the different jewellers' shops in the Rue de la Paix. "Who was she? I once heard that her defunct husband was the inventor of India Pale Ale, and left her the far-wealthiest of Anglo-Indian widows. I never saw any one who might be a relation or connection near her. She arrived early at the scenes of festivity she frequented. The host generally conducted her to a fauteuil where she could see every one who entered, and be seen. Until he took her to the supper-room at midnight she never stirred from that seat."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 11.

1st Life Guards—Lieutenant and Brevet Col T C P Call y, C B, M V O, on completion of the period of service in command, is placed on half-pay Major and Brevet Col the Hon E Bingham, V O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col T C P Calley, C B, M V O Capt and Brevet Major the Serene Highness A C A E G P L L Duke of Teck, G C V O, to be major, vice Brevet Col the Hon C E Bingham, M V O

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Capt W T Willcox, from 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, to be major, vice W Gerling, promoted.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut C M Truman to be adjutant, vice Capt H R Rivaz, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Lieut A H Reynolds, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, to complete establishment, with precedence next below C C Thompson

14th (King's) Hussars—Supernumerary Capt R V K Applin, D S O, to be captain, vice W R Campbell, D S O, seconded V R Montgomerie, gentleman, to be second lieutenant (on probation), on augmentation

15th (the King's) Hussars—Capt N J C Livingstone-Learmonth is seconded for service on the staff

21st (Empress of India's) Lancers—Supernumerary Capt R G Hooper, D S O, to be captain, vice R H F Cunyngham, seconded

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt H Ramsden retires on retired pay Supernumerary Capt D W L Spiller to be captain, vice F A Buzzard to be adjutant, vice Capt D W L Spiller who has resigned that appointment The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29, Royal Warrant, March 19, 1906—A U M O'Brien, J R Little Lieut A T Curtiss, from the Devon Royal Garrison Art Militia, to be second lieutenant

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Second Lieut. F. Booth to be lieutenant, vice J M Salmond, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieut C Burton, notified in the "Gazette of Feb 9, 1906, is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut W A P Bowly is antedated to Dec 9, 1905, vice E Cameron, seconded.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Capt L F Ashburner, M V O, D S O, to be adjutant, vice L S O Cole, who has resigned that appointment Gentleman Cadet H Lathom-Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, on augmentation.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut C L Harford adjutant, to be captain, on the provisions of Article 28 A, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion. The notification in the "Gazette" of Nov 20, 1906, regarding app L M Jones, D S O, and Lieut C L Harford are cancelled. Lieut C H Bloxam from half-pay, to be lieutenant, to complete establishment, with precedence next below F A Fynney.

The Devonshire Regt.—Capt G F Green, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Supernumerary Capt Noel Luxmoore, to be captain, vice G F Green.

The Suffolk Regt.—The date of Lieut R Cockburn being placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health is June 24, 1906, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" on July 17, 1906.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Major H F Golden, D S O, is placed on retired pay; Capt J M Traill to be major, vice H F Golden, D S O.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Lieut R Coupland is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Second Lieut A H Caldecott to be lieutenant, vice J L Coulter, resigned

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut H C Smith is seconded for service on the staff.

The Gloucestershire Regt.—Capt C H Palmer is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Supernumerary Capt H Crawshay to be captain, vice C H Palmer; Lieut T Fitzjohn to be captain, vice C F Hilton, D S O, resigned; the restoration to the establishment of supernumerary Lieut G W Pollock is vice T Fitzjohn, promoted, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Oct 9, 1906: Lieut D M A Sole resigns his commission.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf—Major F A Shakerley retires on retired pay; Capt P B Norris to be major, vice E A Shakerley

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut W Picton-Warlow to be lieutenant, vice H Davies, resigned.

The Essex Regt—Second Lieut J M Fiddes to be lieutenant, vice A H P Rose, appointed adjutant the 5th.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Second Lieut J N Simonds to be lieutenant, vice J H Bassett, seconded

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—The notification regarding Lieut Col and Brevet Col H S Longe being placed on half-pay on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion, which appeared in the "Gazette" of Oct 24, 1906, is cancelled.

The Royal Irish Rifles—Capt V J Kelly retires on retired pay

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers) Lieut A B H Orpen-Palmer is seconded for service under the provisions of Army Order 150 of 1899, as amended by Army Order 81 of 1906; Second Lieut J B Lynch to be lieutenant, vice H B H Orpen-Palmer

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—Capt J C Colquhoun is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers; Second Lieut B F Metcalfe to be lieutenant to complete establishment.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G H Gilmore, notified in the "Gazette of June 19, 1906, and July 6, 1906, respectively is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date. The promotion to rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut D De C C Macgillycuddy is vice W Mc Cracken, appointed adjutant, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" referred to above.

The West India Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut W M Richardson, notified in the "Gazette of Sept, 4, 1906 is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Army Service Corps with an anterior date. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut N H Grierson (since retired) is vice E O Oake, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health instead of as notified in the "Gazette" referred to above.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Lieut-Col R E Hill is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Qrmr and Honorary Capt W Goss is placed on retired pay.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieut W Parsons resigns his commission.

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS.

Lieut-Col R Moore, F R C V S is placed on retired pay; Lieut G W Tyson resigns his commission.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major A E Lascelles, the Norfolk Regt, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general, vice Major R W P Wilde, the Welsh Regt who has vacated that appointment.

HALF-PAY.

Capt and Brevet Major K A Stanton (employed with Egyptian Army) to be major under the provisions of Article 94, Royal Warrant, 1906

BREVET.

The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be colonels:—M W P Brook, Royal Garrison Art; the Hon H E Maxwell, D S O the Black Watch Royal Highlanders. Major G F Milner, D S O 1st Life Guards, to be lieutenant-colonel

MEMORANDA.

Major-Gen H F Lord Cheylesmore, C V O is placed on retired pay; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col H F Stanton, D S O (1) to be an aide-de-camp to the King, and is promoted to the brevet rank of colonel, vice Major-Gen R G Broadwood, C B commanding the troops in South China, who vacates on promotion; Capt G H J S Smyth, D S O half-pay, retires on retired pay

THE ARMY MOTOR RESERVE

Major and Honorary Lieut-Col W L P Mark Wardlaw, 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regt, to be captain; J R Benson, gentleman, to be lieutenant

Admiralty, 11th December.

Chief Gunner Thomas Holman has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 3rd December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Maitland Winslow to be Lieutenant, Dated 11th December.

Admiralty, 12th December.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Robert Crosby Bisshan Dated 19th November, Guy Charles Cecil Royle Dated 15th March, Henry John Hourn Dated 15th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Francis Godfrey Spriddell has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant Dated 29th October, Acting Sub-Lieutenant Richard Frederic Woods has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant Dated 30th March.

Admiralty, 13th December.

Sub-Lieutenant Cradock William Calmady John Nowell has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 30th March.

The undermentioned Acting Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—George Augustus Saltren-Willett, Hugh Lyttleton Baldwood, Dated 30th July, Richard Bertram Colles, Walter Kevin Edward Means Dated 19th August, Francis Reginald Openshaw, Arthur Patrick Saunders, Kenneth Robertson-Glasgow, Dated 15th December, Charles Hinton Knowles, Stephen Phillimore, Reginald Thomas Limstale, Russell, Alfred Oli-Syer Dated 30th December, Reginald Hugh Ransome, Richard Martin Welby, Arthur Leyland Harrison Dated 30th January.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, viz:—Richard John Brown, midship Gunning Paterson, John Royson Hollibrett, Dated 1st October Archibald Douglas Worch, Dated 24th October, Samuel Duncan, Ernest William Claxton, Dated 1st November, Lawrence Turner, Stanley Walter Cooke, Lionel George Buchanan, Edward James O'Brien Croker, George Joseph Chalmers, Frederick Elijah Bridgwater Robin Hampling, Percy Reeve, Patrick John King, Leonard Claude William Harrington Harold Hugh Buxham, George William Odam, Oswald Cecil David Dallas, Wellington Leonard Hume, Walter Jabez Michell, Harry Leithead Hammond, Dated 1st December.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant William Charles Tarrant to be Lieutenant, Dated 11th December

War Office, Pall Mall.

14th December.

7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Forrester C Watson is confirmed for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry dated 27th November

Second Lieutenant S F Armitage to be Lieutenant vice F C Watson Date 27th November.

16th (the Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Guy P Wyndham is placed on half-pay Dated 15th December.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's own) Lancers, Second Lieutenant M G Micholls to be Lieutenant to complete establishment Dated 10th October.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Brevet-Colonel Arthur Edward Wilmot, on completion of five years service as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, is placed on half-pay Dated 14th December.

Royal Engineers—Major Bence to be Captain on augmentation, Dated 14th December.

Lieutenant Kenneth H Fowler, from Inniskilling, to be Lieutenant, vice R W Lamb, promoted Dated 27th November.

Royal Garrison Artillery Lieutenant Harry Reid Thomas from the Dublin Royal Garrison Artillery Militia to be Second Lieutenant Dated 12th December.

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers Lieutenant George A Woods to be Captain, vice R E Williams, D S O seconded Dated 27th October.

Lieutenant Hugh B S Cuppage is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, dated 16th November

The Essex Yeomanry Service Corps, Captain Frederick G Shipbridge to be Captain, vice Lieutenant Harry Reid Thomas from the Royal Garrison Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 12th December.

Line Battalions.

The Northumberland Fusiliers Lieutenant George A Woods to be Captain, vice R E Williams, D S O seconded Dated 27th October.

Lieutenant Hugh B S Cuppage is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers, dated 16th November

The Essex Yeomanry Service Corps, Captain Frederick G Shipbridge to be Captain, vice Lieutenant Harry Reid Thomas from the Royal Garrison Artillery Militia, to be Second Lieutenant Dated 12th December.

The Devonshire Regiment Second Lieutenant G H Teall, from the Militia, to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment, dated 16th November

Second Lieutenant G Gardiner to be Lieutenant, vice G H Teall seconded for service with the West African Regiment Dated 15th December

The Lancashire Fusiliers Lieutenant Theodore Green is seconded for service with the Ashanti Regiment Dated 27th October

Second Lieutenant W J Mildmay to be Lieutenant vice H C Sim, seconded Dated 13th October

The undermentioned Lieutenant and Wilfred L B R Dunmore is restored to the list for service as a supernumerary Sandhurst Battalion Light Infantry The Royal Militia of the Island of Jersey Dated 22nd November

UNATTACHED LIST.

Lieutenant Lionel H Wilcox, from the Army Service Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, with a view to appointment to the Indian Army, vice G E Trevelyan, who exchanges Dated 15th December, 1906

Lieutenant Harry D C, the Gordon Highlanders, to be Captain Dated 16th December 1906.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Colonels Dated 5th December 1906.

W H A C Anderson, John de W Lardner-Clarke, Frederick J Greene.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alfred J W Allen on vacating his appointment as Commandant Deolali Depot, is placed on half-pay, dated 1st December 1906

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Honorary Captain in the Army Reserve of Officers Albert Lloyd, late Captain 3rd battalion, The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment) to be Captain, dated 15th December 1906.

THE SWAT RACE CANAL.

Desirability of Railway Communication.

Now that the Government of India have decided that the Malakhand shall be tunnelled in connection with the new canal from the Swat River at Chakdarah, it is advisable to consider whether a railway scheme should not be linked with this irrigation project. At present there is a 2ft. 6in line from Nowshera station, on the main system of the North-Western Railway, to Dargai at the foot of the Malakand Pass. This line is not equal to meeting all the traffic which offers, and the District Officers have from time to time suggested that conversion to broad gauge should be carried out. When the Viceroy visited Swat last spring a petition was presented from the people praying that such conversion should be made for three reasons; (1) In order to prevent the block in goods traffic which occurs during the busy season owing to the limited rolling-stock; (2) to save the delay and expense incurred by the trading community in having to break bulk at Nowshera; and (3) to facilitate the export of surplus rice from the Swat Valley, and thus ensure better prices being obtained, the grain being of fine quality and in exceptionally good demand in the Peshawar Division and elsewhere. The statements thus made show that improvement in railway communication south of the Malakand is already required; and after the new canal has been finished the need for a broad gauge line will be still more pronounced. A large area of land, now dependent upon uncertain rainfall, will then come under irrigation, and the amount of grain available for export will probably be increased tenfold. But apart from this factor in the question there is the present export and import trade with Swat, Dir and Ajour to be considered. In existing circumstances it has to be carried by pack-animals on the Malakand, and this is a slow and costly process. In spite of this drawback the trade has expanded in a remarkable manner since the pacification of the Lower Swat Valley. In 1902-3 the the exports from the tribal country were valued at 16 lakhs, while the value of goods sent in return from British territory was 31 lakhs, or a total of over 47 lakhs. In 1904-5 they had risen to 59 lakhs, and last year they were nearly 55 lakhs, a temporary falling-off having occurred. This expansion of trade deserves close attention, particularly as the frontier campaign of 1897-8 caused a great set back for several years. The improvement has been due to the permanent occupation of the Malakand and Chakdarah, coupled with the making of a good cartroad over the pass and the building of the Nowshera-Dargai Railway.

If is then, only reasonable to suppose that if greater facilities for the transport of grain and merchandize generally were given, this valuable transfrontier trade could be still further increased. The plan that suggests itself is to carry the railway on to Chakdarah, making it broad-gauge all through. This would involve tunnelling the Malakand; and such a project could not be expected to pay if conditions were to remain unchanged. But the range is to be tunnelled for the canal; and as the necessary engineering staff and plant will be on the spot the driving of a second tunnel could be done most economically. With the appearance of the railway on the broad gauge at Chakdarah, simultaneously with the opening of the canal, traders on both sides of the frontier would unquestionably see the great advantages that had been offered to them. A large number of Pathan carriers now earn their living solely by plying between Dir, Bajour and Upper Swat on the one hand and Dargai, Nowshera and Peshawar on the other. They convey country produce into India and take back salt, piece-good cutlery etc. Their caravans have to travel long distances, whereas if Chakdarah were a railway terminus they would make fewer and shorter trips and go further afield to the north, especially to Upper Swat which is extremely fertile. The strategical and political advantages to be secured by this scheme are obvious to anyone with a knowledge of this part of the frontier. With a through line on the broad gauge to the Chakdarah bridge our military position would be enormously improved and the safety of the road to Chitral would give rise to no further anxiety. The restlessness that still occasionally shows itself in the tribal country would gradually disappear and sporadic outbreaks of fanaticism would be checked before they could become serious. The local tribes men would not object to the railway as they would understand that it was complementary to the canal, which they are anxious to see built. The increased prosperity which all would share in would make for peace and order, every village being interested in the development of local trade. As regards the working of the railway, it could be run chiefly by electric traction as the canal scheme provides for a big installation of dynamos to be driven by water-power on the Dargai side of the Malakand. The irrigation works will take some seven years to complete, and thus ample time is afforded for maturing the railway project. It may confidently be recommended to the consideration of Government.—*The Pioneer.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, DECEMBER 30.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-7 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C. Hymns—60, 64 and 324.
8-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—"Carol Bethlehem"—Gounod Canticles—Macfarren in F flat.
Anthem—"Nazareth" Gou. od.
Hymns—59 and 60
Collections for—Cathedral Improvement scheme.

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-30 p. m.
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-15 a. m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-3 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral and Sermon
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
New Years Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral and Sermon
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
New Years Day.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Matins and Litany
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

No morning service
5-30 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong with an Address Carols.
Hymns—58, 170, 330, and 329.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASIS ROAD.

Rev Joseph Bycella Gillet.

9-30 a. m. and 6-30 p.m.—Sunday Services, Preacher, Rev John O'Brien.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children's service.
6-3 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Week Days.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Tuesday Jan 1st The Circumcision.
7-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5 p.m.—Evensong, Daily
5-30 p.m.—Vespers, Saturday.
6 p.m.—Bible class, Tuesday.
7 p.m.—Confirmation Class, Friday.
Services of the Holy Standard, Sunday.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Service for the young.
6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

Tuesday, New Year's Day
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Collections for the Anglo-Indian Evang lization Society.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road.)

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service—(St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev James Laing, M. A.
Hymns—205, 206 and 332.
Sermon—

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m Joint Morning Service
6-30 p.m—Evening Service
Psalms—90
Hymns—141, 13 and 308

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

Esplanade,

8 a.m.—Matins
8-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Choral
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong with Sermon.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Sagovia, 3,795 tons, Captain C Schioul eldt, sailed yesterday for Bamburg with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Hamilton as passengers.

The steamer Camberwell, 2,579 tons, Captain W Baines, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk and Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr T W Carr as a passenger.

The steamer Hutasu, 2,160 tons, Captain G Debnam sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Mary port, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ilusa, 936 tons, Captain J T Hirst, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Barness, 1892 tons, Captain S H Stockwell, arrived in harbour for Tuticorin evening from Rangoon, with a cargo of 454, 392 gallons Kerosene oil

The City Line steamer City of Kuiachi, 3543 tons Captain F Snow, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Kurachi, with a general cargo.

The A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Austria, 4879 tons, Captain A Biloffer, will sail today for Kobe with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Persons ..... Capt Hobkirk ..... R Navy
H M S Prosperine ..... Capt James ..... R Navy

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ..... R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone ..... Comdr Lock ..... R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 28.

Alcana	3311	Morgan	W & A G & Co
Amaryllis	2387	Lash	S Wallace & Co
Africa	13	Cuthbush	M Mackenzie & Co
Baron Balfour	1552	Bridge	K Nixon & Co
Benue	1879	Stockwell	S Wallace & Co
Caledonia	3372	Toogue	P & O Co
Clematis	2329	D vis	A Yule & Co
Dalhousie	2049	Davies	W & A G & Co
Gerd	751	Anderson	P P Campbell & Co
Hidanda	2078	Buster	M & S Co
Invernes	2401	Charson	Cory Bros & Co
Indura	3264	Kelaile	M Mackenzie & Co
Kenilworth	1768	Mc lelland	R L & Co
Maravatia (yacht)	721	Cushing	J H Smith
Maidagaarii	1794	Weig	E Latham & Co
Malta	3253	Peters	P & O Co
Nizam	214	McLean	T M & Co
Oriental		Lewellen	P & O Co
Phasy	1411	Simmers	Transport
Shanjehan	2366	Davison	Shah S N Co
Soudan	4267	Sale Lockyer	Transport
Santhia	3253	Phillips	M M & Co
Teabia	2488	Honywood	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Dimbles	1054	ensc	Dunkirk	31-12	T Morrison & Co
B	Tweedale	2 24	Milne	Hull	29-12	T M & Co
C&R	City of Karachi	3543	Snow	Kobe	29-12	K Nixon & Co
F	Chanda	1761	Tree	Antwerp	31-12	M M & Co
G	Xema	446	Gregg	Colombo	31-12	R Jivanjee
H	Somali	1623	Bird	Zanzibar	29-12	A Strandes
L	Satrunji	547	Hogsden	repairing		B S N Co
N	Farringford	2579	Chaplain	Mborough	29-12	R A Willis
P	Swalehale	2248	Mainship	Antwerp	1-1-07	K N & Co

H W P D

Povani	592	Emsil	Bangar	29-12 B S N Co

Offside L

Bundesrath	326	Grewe	Repairing	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Dunkeld	1786	Dalson	Leith 1-1-07 K N & Co
2	Cashalia	4981	Bricht	Liverpool 1-1-07 W & A G & Co
3	Kilkerray	2413	mith	D'kirk 31-07 T Morrison & Co
4	Clan Macleod	3043	Habenden	Cochin 31-12 P Co
7	Imperatrix	2593	Gibbins	Trieste 1-1-07 R Scarpa
8	Warora	2565	Stebbing	Calcutta 4-1-07 M M & Co
9	Austria	4078	Bellaiter	Kobe 29-12 R Scarpa
12	Persia	4108	Hogarth	London 5-1-07 P & O Co
14	Oriado	2567	Stefano	Calcutta S C Italiana
16	Baron Fairlie	2323	Tarlor	Leith 31-12 W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
27	Benue	Stockwell	Rangoon, Dec
28.	Oriental s	Lewellin	Aden, Dec 23

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Ilusa s	Hirst	Karachi
	Hatasu s	Debnam	Marseilles
	Camberwell s	Baines	Antwerp, &c
	Sagovia s	Schonfeldt	Hamburg

The following goods obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer City of Karachi, Snow, for Liverpool, &c.
" Austria, Belaiter, for Kobe, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Scalia, for Calcutta, &c.
" Florida, for Liverpool, &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Canara," arrived at Port Said on the morning of the 27th instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Colgrihoun" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Castalia s—46 bales cotton, 30 bales cotton waste, and 1020 cwt cotton seed, N Peerbhoy, 1005 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey, 2000 cwt cotton seed and 1950 cwt myrabollams W Becher, 58 bales wool, E Sewji, 200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 1 bale cotton, DeWadkar and Co; 2000 cwt cotton seed G Madhowji and Co; 55 cwt old metal-Killick Nixon and Co; 100 cwt yellow ochre, Ewart Latham and Co; 1450 cwt oil seed cake, New Mofussil and Co; 500 cwt myrabollams G Madhowji and Co; 55 bales hemp G Mahomed.

City of Karachi s—3000 cwt bone meal, Kaderbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—141/2 cwt mica and 2 bales carpets Ajmer Export and Import Co; 20 bales woollen cuttings M S A Abraham, 43 cwt Benjamin, D Vullebhoy and Co; 1000 cwt mussoor Ralli Bros, 32 bales hides and skins 60 cwt fishmaws, and 170 cwt dry ginger M J Joonabhoy and Co; 101 cwt turmeric V Haridas, 160 bales hides and skins H M Abba A N Mahomed.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—10 bales carpets Latham and Co; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kilkerran s—165 bales cotton J A Begbia and Co; 1000 cwt teel seed 692 cwt poppy seed and 2009 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; and 1500 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Tweedale s—2000 cwt cotton seed L Dreyfus and Co; 4000 cotton seed M Vulubdas.

Dundas s—350 cwt cotton seed W Becher, 1000 cotton seed L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—4476 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros; 812 cwt rape seed and 1313 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 80 cwt gum and 100 olibanum, G Sojpali.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2000 cwt gingeliyseed, Volkart Bros; 1265 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 861 cwt rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4560 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORTSAID.

Chanda s—200 bales cottop, The Bombay Co.

FOR T

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

CHRISTMAS-BOXES.

IF Christmas boxes are really to disappear after this year—a statement which one can scarcely credit—there will be a rush this month by the licensed blackmailers. It is not until the present season that the householder realises to how many people he is indebted. Apart from those on the pounce whom he meets during his business day, there is an army of supplicants investing his house. There are the postman and the policeman who dozes on the beat: the man who reads the record of the meters for the gas and electric light; the dustman, the newsagent, the carrier, the staff at the railway station, various cabmen, bus and tram employees on certain routes, and a score of others who during December gleam and smile and "oblige" in manner quite unwonted. A man must be a brute or a hero to withstand their blandishments.

THE KING AND "TIPS."

Probably it will be found that the new Act has nothing to do with the giving of Christmas-boxes by the householder. In so far as it touches domestic economy, it is meant to stop servants receiving gifts at the hands of their masters' tradespeople, rather than to spare the pocket of the master himself. King Edward, when a young man with his house newly established, solved the problem himself without the aid of any Act of Parliament. He caused a circular to be issued to all whom it concerned. "Concluding," he said, "that every tradesman would lend his co-operation in putting down such a practice—dishonest in itself, and equally prejudicial to the interests of his employer and himself—he has directed to discharge from his service any servant who may receive, and to cease employing any tradesman who may pay, such a percentage: or who may make a present of any kind in consideration of his Royal Highness's custom." If the same rule could have been applied to the business dealings of the country generally we should not have needed the queer little Act whose meaning and scope are so thoroughly puzzling to everybody.

A "HOT UN."

A littlegirl from the North Countree has just been taken for the first time a theatre. She is a child who would charm the heart of Mr. Pett Ridge—provided that he could understand the dialect into which in moments of excitement she lapses. The play, a melodrama, appealed intensely to her young imagination, and she was almost breathless with excitement. A blase aunt, turning to an adult companion, whispered, "isn't the theatre cold?" she whispered, pointing to the players "Ee, auntie The child leaned towards the lady. "Ee, anntie," just watch them. That'll make thee sweat!" They glanced at the eager face of the child. It was streaming with perspiration. To her the play was bitter, for purposes of circulation, than any artificial beating system, and she interpreted its psychological effects as entirely physical."

LONELY LIVES.

Within the past few days we have had more stories of misers in our midst than several previous years have afforded. We have still many representatives of the class whence in earlier days the hermits and alchemists were drawn. Some day the papers will have to print the news of a very strange woman's death. She is the last representative of a great commercial house whose name is known throughout the country. She is rich and old and decrepit, and to look at her one would imagine that not a sixpence stood between her and the workhouse. She lives in a great old country mansion, as isolated from the world which roars past on wheels as if the desert were her home. Her sole link of communication with humanity is a manservant, who lives in a cottage hard by, and creeps each night into the house to sleep. And that is the life deliberately chosen by a woman of wealth and refinement.

THE MAN OF MYSTERY.

There is a more remarkable case than this, the case of a man of great possessions, whom scientists of an earlier generation hailed as a brother. He owns a noble estate near London, and is said to possess delectable properties in half a dozen other places in the country. In his grand old home are a tottering servant or two, feeble guardians of pictures, plate, and furniture worth a King's ransom. Periodically he disappears from his home, without warning, returning, months later unannounced, having it is understood, paid visits to his other homes of mystery fabulously rich, but a beggar would not wear his. He is clothes. He never has a new suit. His clothes as ancient as himself are held together by mere stitches than even the song of Thomas Hood suggests. The expenditure of five guineas on a coat would be a crime; but when, seated in his lonely hall, he heard the sound of a passing motor-car, he determined in an instant to spend thirty thousand pounds in making a new road, to divert traffic in a direction whence its noises could not reach him in his palace of mildewed splendours.

ON BOARD THE VICTORY.

Nelson's old flagship, upon which the court-martial on Lieutenant Collard recently terminated, has been the making of a good deal of history since Trafalgar. Our greatest sailor died in her cabin, but great careers since then have begun within those old wooden walls. Sixty years ago a youngster passed over her side to report himself as a poor assistant surgeon. It was the beginning of his professional life. Six-and-forty years later he saw the old ship again. He was now on his way to Osborne to kiss hands as a Privy Councillor. It was Huxley. But for getting his name on the Victory books he would in all likelihood have taken to private hum drum practice and never have been heard of—unless indeed he had accepted the offer of the friend who wished to advance him the money necessary to enable him to qualify for the Bar. Even then he would have been lost to science.

COMPENSATION 2285 B. C.

Seeing with what surprise the proposal to include domestic servants in the provisions of the new Workmen's Compensation Act has been received, it is interesting to find that framers of the earliest laws which have come down to us gave particular attention to the same subject. Those wonderful statutes which the great Babylonian king Hammurabi codified, ove forty centuries ago, have law upon law devoted to the rights of servants. If the servants were free-born, then their rate of payment was fixed for them, their scale of compensation established in the event of their suffering loss or injury. For the most part, of course, the servants of that age were slaves. For these, too, provision was made. If a doctor injured a servant in a surgical operation, he had to pay half the price which that slave cost; if death resulted, the master received slaave for slave. If the patient were cured, then his master had to pay the doctor's fee—two shekels of silver.

AN ANCIENT CHARTER.

Generally speaking, the laws of Hammurabi, as they affected the relations between master and servant, viewed the servant as a chattel and asset, a property for which compensation, in case of injury, must be paid to the owner. The law, however, went a little deeper where it touched the case of the maidservant. If a man married a votary, then he might marry his maidservant also. The latter, however, even when she became the mother of children, was not permitted to exalt herself above her mistress, nor even to claim equality. Her joy was in her children, who, offspring of a slave mother, were born free. They could not inherit their father's property, but there was nothing to prevent their sire providing for them, nor their attaining to prominent office in the state. The laws governing the conditions of service in the old days were a good deal better than those which feudal England, over thirty centuries later, regarded as the ideal conditions.

FATAL GRANDEUR.

The Mr. Yates, of Blackburn, who has been scattering wealth and brought upon himself appeals from eight thousand experts in the art of begging letter writing, has fled the country for a holiday. His sudden rise to fame seems rather to have disconcerted him. If this be so, he proves himself heir to that modesty which has long run in his family. For he is of those Yateses of whom William Yates became the partner of the first Sir Robert Peel. They were humble folk in those days, humble and poor, though industrious and skilful. Robert Peel lodged with Yates, of whose little daughter he was fond. When he was a grown man, and she but a child, he would say to her, "Nelly, thou bonnis little hass wifta' be my wife?" and, she vowing that she would, he declared that he would wait for her. And he did, and she lived to see him a man of fortune and a baronet. She survived this honour but three years. "Ah, dear!" old Robert Yates would say, "if Robert had na' med our Nelly a 'Lady' she'd ha' bin livin' yet?" Humility seems not to have been exhausted in that generation

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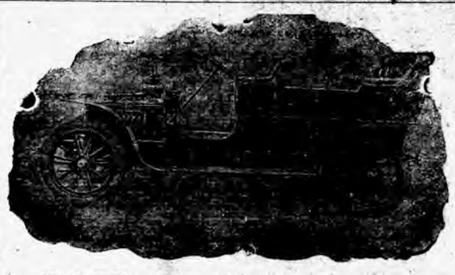

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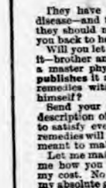

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